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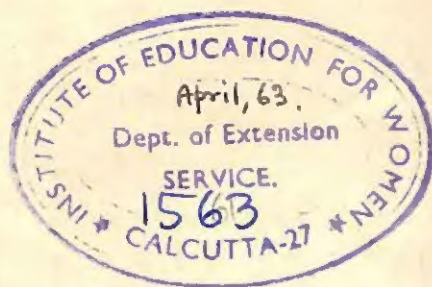
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1563





They Live in South America



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THEY LIVE IN



CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES

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DAL

SOUTH AMERICA

By

928

ALICE DALGLIESH

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KATHERINE MILHOUS



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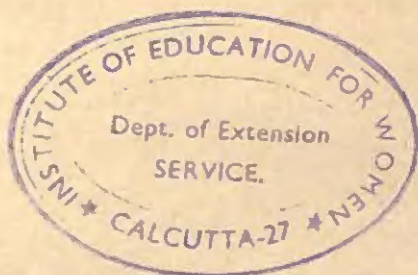
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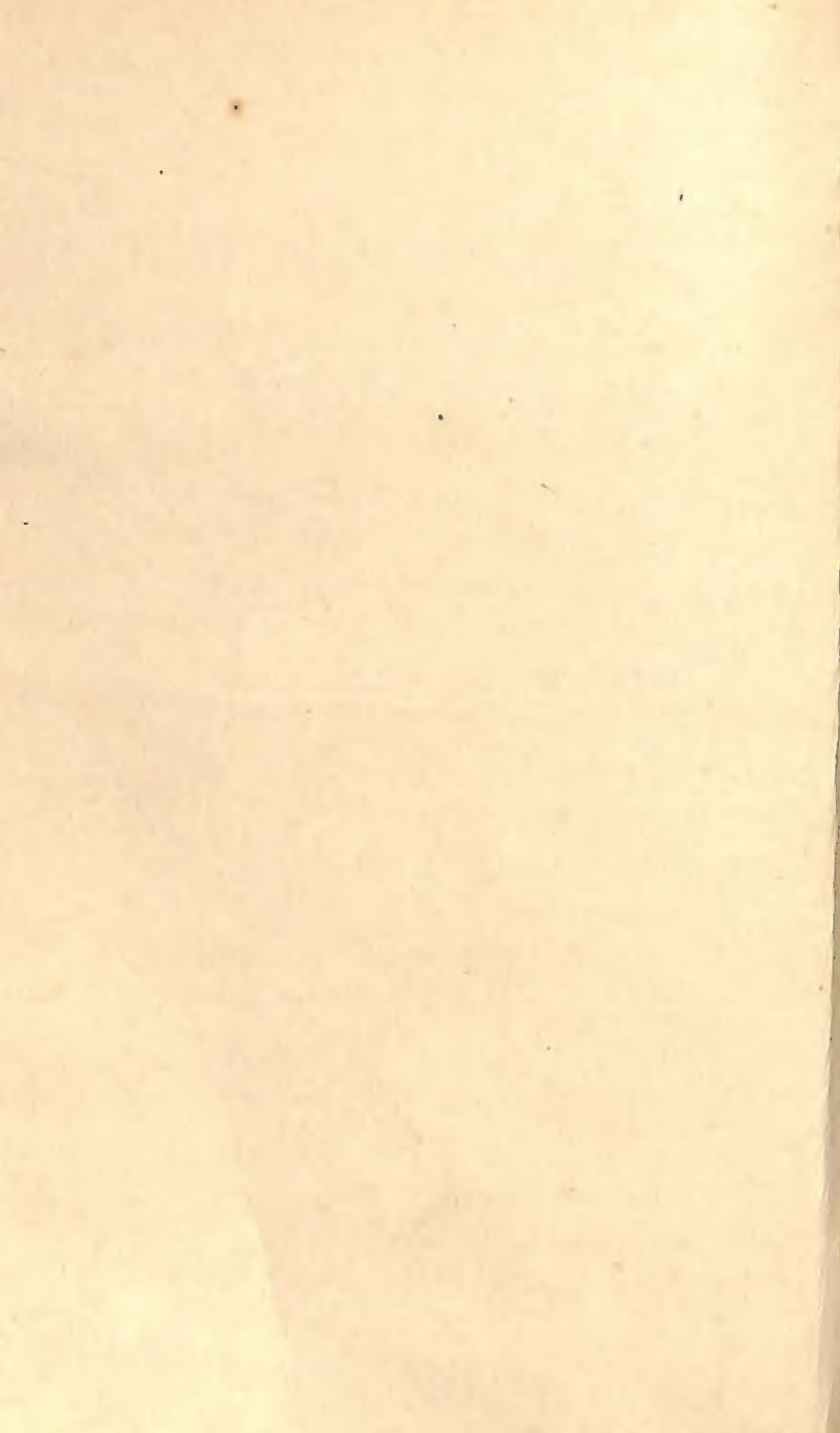
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ALICE DALGLIESH





CONTENTS

PART I. Introduction to South America

Our Neighbors	3
Around South America	13
Spanish and Portuguese	21
The Spanish American Countries and How They Began	31
Brazil and How It Began	43
The Story of Independence	45
South American Zoo	55

PART II. Getting to Know Our Neighbors

Colombia: the Republic Named for Columbus	67
Panamá: the Country in Between	77
Ecuador: Land of the Equator	83
Perú: Land of the Incas	90
Bolivia: Country in the Clouds	99
Chile: the Seacoast Republic	103
Argentina: Land of the Pampas	112
Paraguay: Inland Republic	119
Uruguay: the Smallest Republic	122
Brazil: the Largest Republic	125
Venezuela: Cradle of Liberty	147
The Guianas	152

PART III. Pan American

Shopping in South America 155

Pan American Relations 161

Appendix

Answers to Quiz 171

Your Pan American Library 173

Pronunciations 177

Index 181

Chart of Governments of South American
Countries 186

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

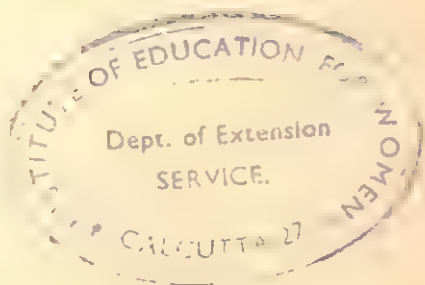
<i>Map of South America</i>	2
<i>Drawings by Luis Rojas</i>	5, 6, 8
<i>The Christ of the Andes</i>	10
<i>In the Andes</i>	17
<i>Village in Peruvian Andes</i>	23
<i>Roadside Scene in Chile</i>	24
<i>Workers Returning from Vineyard</i>	25
<i>Policemen—Colombia, Ecuador, Peru</i>	28
<i>Policemen—Chile, Buenos Aires, Brazil</i>	29
<i>Columbus</i>	31
<i>Map of Treaty of Tordesillas Line</i>	33
<i>Statue of Pizarro</i>	34
<i>Inca High Priest</i>	35
<i>Buenos Aires, from an old print</i>	36
<i>Colonial Costumes (color illustration)</i>	39
<i>Map, Colonial South America</i>	42
<i>Pineapple</i>	43
<i>Colonial Rio de Janeiro</i>	44
<i>Bolívar</i>	47
<i>San Martín</i>	47
<i>Dom Pedro I</i>	49
<i>Flags—Chile, Brazil, Venezuela</i>	53
<i>Toucans</i>	55

<i>Llamas in Peru</i>	57
<i>Condor</i>	58
<i>Creatures of the Jungle</i>	62 and 63
<i>Walls at Cartagena</i>	68
<i>Bananas</i>	70
<i>Carlos of Hollywood (color illustration)</i>	73
<i>Bogotá</i>	75
<i>Papaya</i>	77
<i>Ship Passing Through Panama Canal</i>	79
<i>Map of Panama Canal</i>	81
<i>Ruins at Old Panama City</i>	82
<i>Aloes</i>	83
<i>Equator Monument</i>	84
<i>Otavalo Indians</i>	85
<i>Indian Mother and Child</i>	88
<i>Inca Vases</i>	90
<i>Finding a Mummy</i>	91
<i>Cathedral at Lima</i>	94
<i>Machu Picchu</i>	96
<i>Volcano at Arequipa</i>	98
<i>Balsa on Lake Titicaca</i>	100
<i>Market at La Paz</i>	101
<i>Grapes</i>	103
<i>Santa Lucia, Santiago</i>	104
<i>School Girls in Santiago</i>	106
<i>Man with Wine Cask</i>	108

ILLUSTRATIONS	xiii
<i>Chilean Cowboys</i>	110
<i>Gaúcho</i> *	113
<i>Book Vendor</i> *	115
<i>School Children, Argentina</i>	116
<i>Traffic Policeman, Buenos Aires</i>	117
<i>Maté</i>	119
<i>Maté and Bombilla</i>	121
<i>Montevideo</i>	123
<i>Coffee</i>	125
<i>Rio Harbor</i>	127
<i>Corcovado</i>	128
<i>Aerial Car to Sugar Loaf</i>	130
<i>Boats in Baía Harbor</i>	132
<i>Cocoanuts</i>	135
<i>Cocoa</i>	136
<i>Papagaio Louro (color illustration)</i>	139
<i>São Paulo</i>	141
<i>Snake Institute at Butantan</i>	142
<i>Broom Seller in Rio</i>	145
<i>Mangoes</i>	147
<i>Bolívar's Tomb</i>	148
<i>Cocoanut Tree</i>	150
<i>What Do You Choose?</i>	157
<i>Girl Scouts, Argentina and Brazil</i>	165
<i>Map, Inter-American Highway</i>	167
<i>Ecuador Street Cleaner</i>	169



They Live in South America





Part One

Introduction to South America

Our Neighbors

Around South America

Spanish and Portuguese

The Spanish American Countries and How They Began

Brazil and How It Began

The Story of Independence

South American Zoo





OUR NEIGHBORS

A GROUP OF BOYS AND GIRLS is gathered together in a school in Santiago, Chile. They are talking about their plans for Pan American day. They have decided to decorate the big entrance hallway and some of the classrooms with pictures of the twenty-one American republics.

"It will be easy for me to draw pictures of Argentina," says Juan. "I flew over the Andes with my father and we went to stay on a ranch. I can draw *gauchos* (cowboys of Argentina)."

"I've never been to the United States," says Fernando. "But they have cowboys, too. I think I can draw them because I've seen them in the movies. They aren't like our Chilean cowboys, though."

"You boys all want to draw cowboys!" says a small dark-eyed girl who twinkles all over. Her name is Dolores, which means "sorrowful," but certainly her parents chose the wrong name for her! "I haven't been to Brazil, but I know I can draw a picture of that beautiful harbor at Rio."

"I said I would draw pictures of Venezuela," says María sadly. "And I don't know a thing about it!"

"There are lots of books about Venezuela in our library," says Fernando. "Let's go and see." The six boys and girls go into a pleasant long room with many windows. This is

their Pan American library. There is a bookshelf for each of the republics. Some are full of books, some are almost empty.

"We haven't many books about the United States," sighs Fernando. "And I can't read those we have. English is so difficult!"

"I don't know," says Dolores. "Some of the words are alike. I can guess some of them!"

These boys and girls really live in South America and on Pan American day, which they like to call "The day of the Americas," they really do draw pictures for all the countries. One of the boys drew some for this chapter. In many schools in North, South, and Central America, boys and girls are finding out about each others' countries.

For us to find out about the South American countries is an adventure. These countries are, to our eyes, like different and colorful picture books. They are as exciting and interesting as the new friends that we make in our own community.

We call the republics of South America our good neighbors. When new neighbors move into our community we want to know something about them. What do they look like? What are their names? How many are there in the family? What can we do to be friendly with them? Do they want to be friendly with us?

These are the things we need to know about our South American neighbors. First of all their names. You may find these on the map. Nine of the countries speak the Spanish language. These are Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela. But, although they all speak the same language, they are very

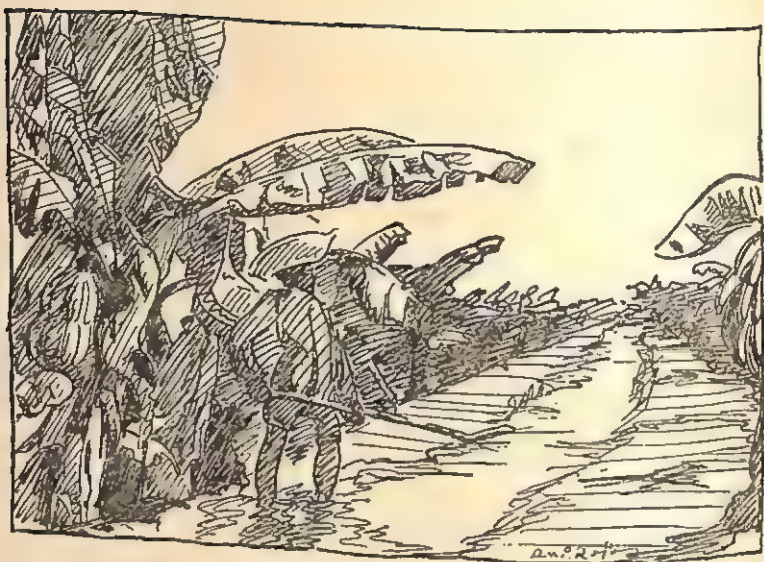


CHILDREN OF MEXICO

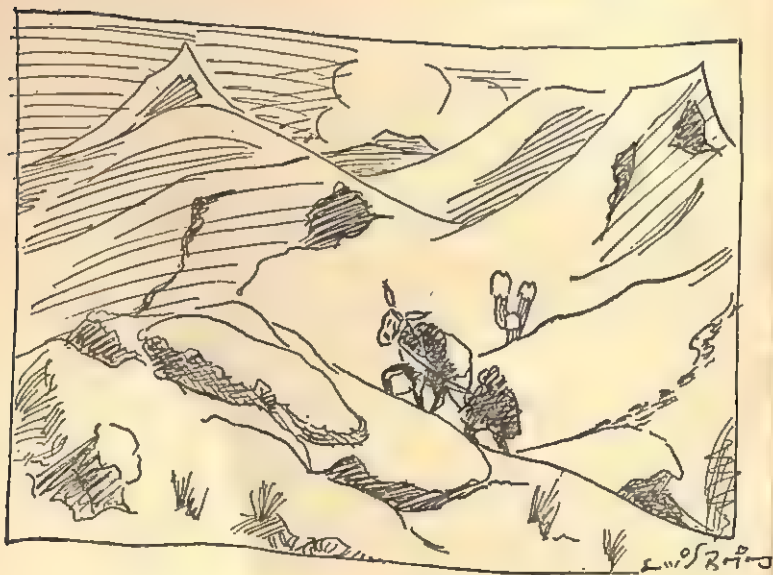


DRAWINGS BY LUIS ROJAS

CHILE



TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA



THE ANDES IN BOLIVIA

different from one another. Brazil, the largest country of all, speaks Portuguese but calls it the Brazilian language. Then there is Spanish-speaking Panamá, which is an "in-between" country neither in South America nor in Central America. And there are the three Guianas, British, French, and Dutch, the only countries of South America that are not republics and that belong to European nations.

High up in the tall Andes Mountains there is a statue which is really a good-neighbor statue. This, the Christ of the Andes, is twelve hundred feet above sea level, on a pass that goes between the peaks of a huge range of mountains. Once the countries of Chile and Argentina had a dispute over their boundary line and almost went to war about it. When the argument was settled without fighting, the two countries melted down their cannon to make this statue of Christ. It was hard to get it up to the boundary line between the countries, because when that boundary line was fixed it was far up in the mountains. First mules drew the statue up the steep mountain road, then hundreds of soldiers and sailors from both countries pulled it with ropes the rest of the way. And today there it stands, as a reminder to the world that countries *can* settle disputes without going to war. On the base of the statue are these words:

*Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than
the people of Argentina and Chile break the peace that
they have sworn to maintain at the feet of Christ the
Redeemer.*

Several times a week airplanes from Santiago to Buenos Aires fly over the statue, and the passengers always look



SANTIAGO

down to see it, for it is one of the most famous statues in the world. In the winter it is almost hidden by the snow.

Arguments about borders have not always been settled without war in either North or South America. Nowadays the American countries try to settle their disputes without fighting. Not so long ago the presidents of Colombia and Venezuela ended one of these long quarrels in a friendly way. The people of Perú and Colombia settled their boundary dispute; the people of Perú and Ecuador have had a little more difficulty over theirs.

Sometimes the people of the United States and the South American countries have not been entirely friendly to each

other. You will see the reasons for this as you read this book. Now all the twenty-one American republics think it is important to stand together and to have a friendly understanding between them. You can help this understanding by finding out what we can do towards being good neighbors and helping them to feel friendly toward us.

To know our South American neighbors we must know something about how they came to be separate countries, why they are republics, and why Brazilians speak Portuguese when the people of the other countries speak Spanish.

Then we must know the people themselves, how they live and what they do. It was because I wanted to find out something about them that I took an airplane trip of fourteen thousand miles all around the coast of South America. The artist who went with me made many sketches of the people and places we saw; you will find them all through the pages of this book. If you want to see photographs of the cities and towns you may find these in the *National Geographic Magazine* and in the booklets on each country and each city published by the Pan American Union. The sketches in this book, with the photographs that you can find in the booklets and magazines, will give you a very good idea of what the countries look like.

It is surprising how little some of us know about our neighbor nations. How much do *you* know? It will be fun to test yourselves on the "quiz" that follows and to see what your score is. This test has been given to several grown-up people, and they scored from 20 to 35. Perhaps you can make a better score than they did, because you have been learning geography and history recently, while they have forgotten

some of the things they learned in school. Also, a few of the questions have already been answered in this chapter. If you do not make a good score don't let it worry you because after you have finished reading this book you may be able to make a perfect one! But when you first try the quiz you may not know any more about Venezuela than María of Santiago did.



THE
CHRIST
OF THE ANDES

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA?

1. Is South America directly south of the United States?
2. Name two South American countries in which Spanish is spoken.
3. Name one in which Portuguese is spoken.
4. Which is the largest republic in South America?
5. Which is the smallest?
6. Which is the narrowest?
7. In which country were two of the largest diamonds in the world found?
8. Santiago is the capital of _____.
9. Rio de Janeiro is the capital of _____.
10. Lima is the capital of _____.
11. Buenos Aires is the capital of _____.
12. Which is the sunny side of a house in Argentina, north or south?
13. Is it warm or cold weather in Chile in December?
14. On the coast of what country does it seldom rain?
15. From which South American country do we get most of our coffee?
16. From which country do we get rubber?
17. From which country do we get most of our Panama hats?
18. From which country do we get iodine?
19. From which country do we get tin?
20. Does it ever snow in Brazil?

21. Name one country that has no coastline.
22. Why was Brazil called Brazil?
23. What medicine useful in preventing fever comes from Perú?
24. Why is it much healthier to live in the tropical countries of South America than it used to be?
25. Where was the first Pan American conference held?
26. Who called this first conference?
27. Which mountain range is higher, the Andes of South America or the Rocky Mountains?
28. What is a llama?
29. Venezuela means "Little Venice." Why was it called this?
30. Did Columbus ever set foot on the mainland of America?
31. In what country were golden vases and other objects found buried in the sand?
32. Who were the Incas?
33. What is a condor?
34. What is an anaconda?
35. Why cannot one travel easily from the west to the east coast of South America except by plane?
36. Why were some of the capital cities of South America built high up in the mountains?
37. Which is the greatest cattle-raising country in South America?
38. What are the cowboys of Argentina called?
39. Who was known as "The Great Liberator"?
40. Why is part of the west coast desert?



AROUND SOUTH AMERICA

THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO travel around South America.

We can travel by boat or by airplane. If we go by boat, we take a steamship of the Grace Line through the Panama Canal and down the west coast. We can take a boat of the Good Neighbor fleet along the east coast. To make the round trip, however, we must cross the Andes by train or plane. Passenger boats do not sail around the southern tip of South America because the passage is too stormy. Before the Panama Canal was built, before there was a railroad across the Andes, vessels *had* to go around the Horn to get from one coast to the other. It was very unpleasant for the passengers and often the ships were wrecked.

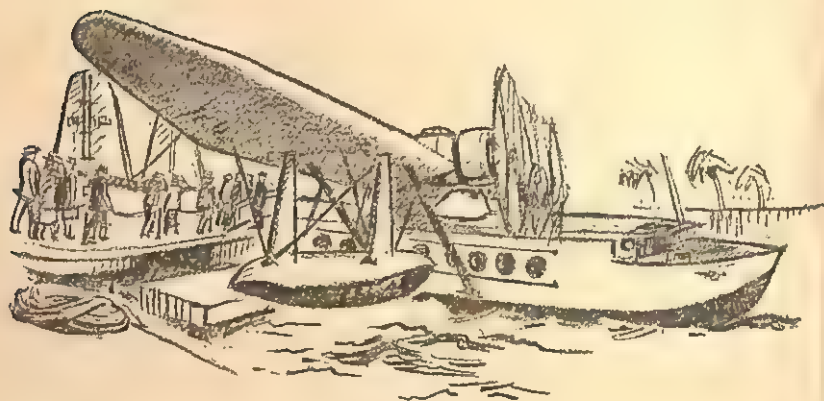
Airplanes now fly almost all the way around South America. They do not fly far south; but cross the Andes near Santiago, Chile. It is only a few years since they have been doing this and already it has made a great difference to the South American countries. Cities in the mountains are now easily reached in an hour or two by airplane. Indians who have never seen a train or an automobile are quite used to seeing big silver planes fly over their villages. Some Indians who have never seen an automobile have seen many airplanes and take them in a matter-of-fact way.

Now we are going to make a quick flight by Pan American

Airways, to see what the continent looks like as we fly swiftly over it. In this make-believe flight we shall not make any stops. Later we can visit each country separately.

We leave the International Airport at Miami in a large seaplane or "clipper." It is pleasant as the plane flies smoothly along above the clouds. Looking down through the white "floor" made by the clouds we get glimpses of the bright blue water of the Caribbean. We can see the tropical islands of Cuba and Jamaica as we fly over them and stop to refuel. When we leave Jamaica we fly four hours without seeing land. At last we see the coast of Colombia, our nearest neighbor on the continent of South America.

Looking down at Colombia we notice that along the coast it is tropical. Everywhere there are palm trees. We notice, too, that the houses have roofs of red tile. Nearly all Spanish-American towns have red roofs. Behind the cities of the coast are dense jungles and high mountains.



We fly along Colombia's northern coastline to Panamá, where we look down on one of the most famous waterways in the world, the Panama Canal. We fly across the isthmus and then go towards the west coast of Colombia.

When we reach the west coast we are over a large muddy river, and we see that the country is very swampy, for it rains a great deal in this part of Colombia. Soon, because we are going to Quito, we are flying over the Colombian part of the great mountain range that runs all the way down the west coast, making a wall that is longer than any mountain wall in the world. Another branch of the Andes goes across the country to Venezuela. The Andes are higher than our Rocky Mountains, and there are many active volcanoes, as well as many that are no longer active. As we look down on the mountains, they are brown and quite bare, because trees and shrubs do not grow where mountains are very high.



We do not fly over the highest mountains of all, we fly between them. Even though we are over a part of the country that is near the equator, it is cold in the plane and there is snow on the mountain tops.

Now we turn and fly down to Perú. Before long we are over the Peruvian desert. A great part of the west coast of South America is a sandy desert. It is a pretty desert, for there are many colors in the sand and the rocks. It is also a rich desert, for the colors are made by mineral deposits. We notice that the clouds seem to stay near the mountains. Once in a while a little white cloud wanders around near the coast as if it had lost its way. It looks like a small, frightened sheep.

All along the coast of Perú there is a cold current in the ocean, called the Humboldt current. If clouds do come down to the shore the cold air from the Humboldt current sends them back to the mountains before they can fall as rain. Another reason why there is little rain is that the winds from the east coast lose most of their moisture in the form of snow, which falls on the high Andes. By the time they reach the coast, they are dry winds.

We keep on flying over desert on our way down the coast, but after a time we are over the Chilean desert. What lovely colors we see in the sand and rocks! We notice that there are river valleys coming down to the coast, and these are green. They look like green ribbons. As we get farther down, the land becomes greener and greener; there is less desert and more cultivated fields.

We are not going to fly around Cape Horn. Airplanes

take the shorter way and fly over the Andes to Argentina. This is not as easy as it sounds, for here the Andes are very high indeed. Aconcagua, over 23,000 feet, is the highest mountain on the American continent. The plane does not fly over Aconcagua, but over a pass that goes between the highest mountains. This pass is thirteen thousand feet high and the plane flies at about fifteen thousand feet. As the pass is not very wide, planes do not try to go through it in heavy clouds, as this would be dangerous. At the middle of the pass we look down on the statue of the Christ of the Andes. At each side of us rise tremendous mountains, which



IN THE ANDES

look so near that it almost seems as if the wings of the plane would touch them. They are not really so close but look so in the clear mountain air.

It is possible to go by train from Chile to Argentina, but it takes longer than to go by plane.

As we fly over Argentina we notice that the land is very flat. Below us are the grassy plains called the *pampas*. We can see cattle grazing, and cowboys riding along as they do on our own western ranches. Not all of Argentina is flat, there are mountains and forests, too.

Leaving Argentina we cross the tiny country of Uruguay in no time at all. Uruguay is the smallest of the republics. Here, too, are plains on which cattle graze, cattle and sheep raising being the chief industry of this small country.

Then we fly over Paraguay, which is a green republic with many rivers. Paraguay has no seacoast, only a river that leads to the sea.

Over the tremendous waterfall of Iguazú (Indian name meaning Big Waters) and we are in the huge United States of Brazil. In Brazil we fly over many different kinds of country. For a time as we look down the soil is bright red with green trees growing on it. This is the coffee-growing section of Brazil. At Rio de Janeiro we change to a sea-plane and fly along the coast, which is fringed with cocoanut palms. Then we are over the jungles which border the huge Amazon River. Do you know what a jungle looks like from the air? It looks like a huge but rather bumpy green carpet. The trees grow very closely together, every now and then tall trees raise their branches high above the others. It is hard to imagine, looking down at this comfortable green

carpet from the plane, that it is full of wild animals and large, dangerous snakes.

We fly over the mouth of the Amazon River and it is so wide that it looks like the sea. For the Amazon is the widest river in the world, six miles wide in some places. With its many tributaries it makes the largest river system in the world. The Amazon is also a very muddy river, its waters a deep brown, and as it meets the ocean the mud discolors the water for a long distance from the shore. This is also true of the big Orinoco River, and of other east-coast rivers. From the air it is interesting to see, at the mouths of the smaller rivers, the sharp dividing line between brown and blue-green water. Looking down from the plane some of the rivers look almost black because of the mud they carry.

Now we are on our homeward way. The only countries we have not flown over are Bolivia and the United States of Venezuela. That is a separate plane trip. To get to Venezuela from Brazil we would have to fly to the island of Trinidad and transfer to another plane. To visit Bolivia we would also have to take a separate inland trip. There is now a new trans-continental line from Lima, Perú, through Bolivia to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

One of the interesting things about all these countries is their naming. Argentina, for example, means "Silvery Land." There is no silver in Argentina, but it is said that when the Spanish explorers landed there they found the Indians wearing silver ornaments, so they called the mouth of the river Río de la Plata (Silver River). Later the country was called Argentina because *argent* means silvery. See if you can find why the other countries were given their names.

SOMETHING TO DO

Plan a trip from New York to Lima, Perú, as it would have been made by sailing vessel before the days of the Panama Canal. What difficulties would you meet? How long do you think the trip might take?

Plan a trip from San Francisco by sailing vessel to Lima, Perú. Would this be quicker than the first trip?

Plan a trip down the East coast on a modern boat. How long does it take to go from New York to Buenos Aires?

Plan a trip down the West coast on a modern boat. How long does it take to go from New York to Santiago? From San Francisco to Lima?

Plan an airplane trip around South America. How much would it cost? How long does it take to fly from Miami, Florida, to Rio de Janeiro? Pan American Airways will send a time-table to a class or a group, but each individual in the class should not request it.



SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE

BEFORE WE VISIT THE BEAUTIFUL cities and towns and villages of the South American countries, we should know something about them and about certain things that are very much the same all over the continent.

You will find that almost all the towns, in the Spanish countries and in Brazil, are built in the way that towns in Spain and Portugal were built. When our first colonists came, most of them from England, they built their towns in the English manner. In the center was a "village green." At one end stood the church with its slender steeple, and on other sides of the green were houses. Towns in California, Texas, and New Mexico grew differently because they were Spanish. In South America there is almost always a central square, called a *plaza* in Spanish, a *praça* in Portuguese. On one side of the *plaza* there is a church, built in the Spanish style, usually with two towers, and a bell in each tower. Sometimes there are houses on the other sides of the *plaza*, sometimes arcades are on three sides. Under these are shops. From the *plaza*, streets are laid out in squares, so that most of the towns seen from the air look like neat checker boards. The word for streets is *calle* in Spanish, *rua* in Portuguese.

In big cities like Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro there are many squares, just as there are in our cities. The little villages have only one *plaza*, always with its church. In the

early days the priests helped the Indians to lay out their villages, and the church was, as it is now, the center of village life. In Colombia you will see villages that look almost like toys. At one side of a tiny *plaza* stands a church, it may be pink with green doors, or blue with yellow doors, or almost any bright color. The little adobe houses with thatched roofs are painted in bright colors, too. Up in the Peruvian mountains you will see a village with a little *plaza*. Its white church has two big angels painted on the outside walls—in early days Spanish houses often had pictures from history or from the Bible painted on them. On other sides of the *plaza* are funny little round bright-colored houses with mud roofs. Some of them are round because the Indians who lived there hundreds of years ago built round houses and round houses are easy to build.

So South America is a continent of great contrasts. There are big, modern cities with fine parks and skyscrapers. There are tiny, gaily painted villages as well as little villages with no paint at all. The people who live in villages are usually very poor. They have no land of their own but work on the lands of other people.

This is a social system that some South American countries are beginning to think is a poor one and should be changed. But it started years ago in Spanish days, and it is hard to change a system that has been going on for a long time. It began because the Spaniards who settled South America were not accustomed to working on the land, so they thought it necessary to have people to work the land for them. This was partly due to the feudal system of Spain. All over the continent there are the big estates or *haciendas*

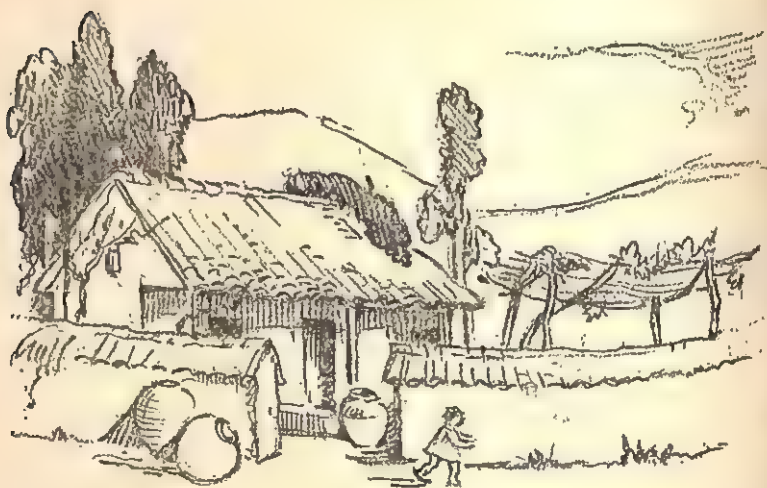


VILLAGE
IN PERUVIAN ANDES -

belonging to the large landowners. On the haciendas you will find many small houses where the workers live. Sometimes the workers are paid only a very small sum and in addition they get their houses and their food, and what they can grow. Sometimes they are paid a better wage. The owners of the estates are kind to their people in a way, but many of them do not really care to see that they live comfortably

or are educated. One of the countries that is beginning to think about its country people is Chile. There the government sends out people to teach the *peones* or peasant workers how to live more comfortably and cleanly, how to take care of their children and how to sew and weave. Colombia uses free motion pictures to teach the people who come from the villages to see the pictures.

There is something that every one notices about the South American cities. There are not many tall factory chimneys. No cloud of smoke hangs over them, as over our cities, or makes their white buildings a dirty gray. This is because the South American countries still depend largely on agriculture and mining rather than on manufacturing. Many of the things they use such as radios, automobiles, refrigerators,



ROADSIDE SCENE IN CHILE

sewing-machines, are imported from the United States. Some of the South American countries are beginning to manufacture their own products; Brazil now makes many of the things used there. São Paulo in Brazil is a busy manufacturing city, but there are not, as yet, so many factories that the city is smoky. There is no slum district with tall tenement houses. The factory workers live in very simple, low houses and the climate is such that they do not suffer from extremes of heat and cold.

In cities and towns the people speak Spanish or Portuguese, in the country some of the Indians still speak their own languages. The Spanish and Portuguese languages are a good deal alike, so it is not difficult for a child who speaks one language to learn to speak the other. Some of the words



WORKERS RETURNING FROM VINEYARD.

THEY LIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA

are very different, however, and people in Brazil do not like to get letters from the United States written in Spanish. Here are some of the words in both languages:

<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>
Thank you	Gracias	Obrigado (masc.)
Please	Por favor (Sírvasse)	Obrigada (fem.) Se faz favor
Pardon me	Discúlpeme	Desculpe-me
How much does this cost?	¿Cuánto cuesta?	Quanto custa?
Mr.	Señor	Senhor
Mrs.	Señora	Senhora
Miss	Señorita	Senhorita

You will notice that "thank you" and "please" are first. Every one in the Latin American countries uses them a great deal, for Latin Americans are polite. They shake hands more often than we do. You will see the children kiss the hands of older people; this of course is a custom that came from the Latin countries of Europe.

Girls and boys who live in California, Texas and other western and southwestern states in the part of the country that once belonged to Spain use many Spanish words. "Rodeo" is used for round-up, *pueblo* for town or village, *bronco* for a wild horse, *burro* a donkey, *mesa* for table-land. Although we seldom if ever think about it, other words in our language are Spanish. Desperado is, and so is cafeteria! Some words such as canoe, tomato, chocolate were

first Indian, then became part of the Spanish language. Many words in Spanish and in English are so much alike that it is easy to guess their meaning.

Some of our states have Spanish names; California, Arizona, Florida, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, are all Spanish. Arizona means "Arid (desert or dry) land," Nevada means "Snow Covered." Many of our towns also have Spanish names. Santa Cruz means "Holy Cross," Los Angeles "The Angels."

Of course the people of South America who live in cities and towns dress as we do. The children almost everywhere wear uniforms for school. At home the children dress very much like the children of the United States, except that in warm countries such as Brazil and Colombia the boys often wear white suits. When I was in Brazil I sometimes wondered how the boys managed to keep their white suits as clean as they did! In several countries school uniforms are white, so mothers must be kept busy sending their children to school looking fresh and neat. When school is about to open the shop windows are filled, not only with pencils and pencil boxes and books, but with school uniforms. In Argentina the uniforms are white in summer, dark in winter. We shall hear more about school later.

In the country the Indians wear all kinds of beautiful and colorful costumes. In almost every country the country people wear *ponchos* or blankets with a hole in the middle through which the head goes. The *poncho* is a convenient sort of overcoat, it keeps a man warm when the weather is cold and dry when the weather is wet. *Ponchos* are differ-

ent in different parts of the country. In the mountains of Colombia the Indians wear ponchos that come almost to the ground. In the mountains of Ecuador the *poncho* is long, too. In Chile, where there is a great deal of horseback riding, the cowboys wear *ponchos* but they are quite short, so as to be more convenient on a horse. The women wear shawls. You will see women wearing pieces of black lace over their heads instead of hats—this is because Spanish women always wore the *mantilla*.

The policemen of the different countries wear very different uniforms. The men and women who work in the markets wear different kinds of aprons and caps. Some of the street cleaners look very much like ours, but in Quito you will see the streets being cleaned by pig-tailed Indians in *ponchos*. On the streets of some towns you will see street vendors selling flowers, brooms, baskets.

One thing is the same in all Latin American countries.



COLOMBIA



ECUADOR



PERU

The people do not like to be called "South Americans" as if South America were just one big country. They like to be called Brazilians or Argentinians, or Colombians—or just Americans, for they are Americans as we are. Sometimes they call us Americans because they can't very well say "United Statesers." Sometimes they call us *norteamericanos*, North Americans. Of course that is not the best name for us, either. A North American may be a citizen of the United States, a Mexican, or a Canadian.

One day I was talking to a man who knows a great deal about South America. We were trying to find a good title for a book about South American history. He said, "It might be called, 'The Story of our Elder Sister.'" Did you ever stop to think that the name America was first given to South America, and that some South American cities are about a hundred years older than our oldest cities? Those are two of several reasons why we might call South America "our elder sister."



CHILE



BUENOS AIRES



BRAZIL

SOMETHING TO DO

On the map of the United States find some names that are Spanish.

If you live in a western or southwestern state see how many words in common use were taken over from the Spanish.

Look at the words in the section on pronunciation at the end of the book. See if you can learn to say the names of cities and towns as the South Americans say them.

COLUMBUS



THE SPANISH AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND HOW THEY BEGAN

THERE ARE TWO STORIES THAT belong to all of the twenty-one republics. Children of North, Central and South America read these two stories in their history books. One is the story of Christopher Columbus, or Cristóbal Colón as the Latin Americans call him, who discovered the New World. The other is the story of Vasco Núñez de Balboa, who discovered the Pacific Ocean.

Columbus not only found the New World but really landed on the American continent without knowing that it *was* a continent. He landed at several places in Central America but still thought he must have come to a part of India. If he had gone across the narrow isthmus he would have found the Pacific Ocean.

After Columbus had gone back to Spain and told about his discoveries, many others wished to go in search of the riches that lay across the ocean. Both the Spanish and the Portuguese were looking for new lands, and of course this made difficulties.

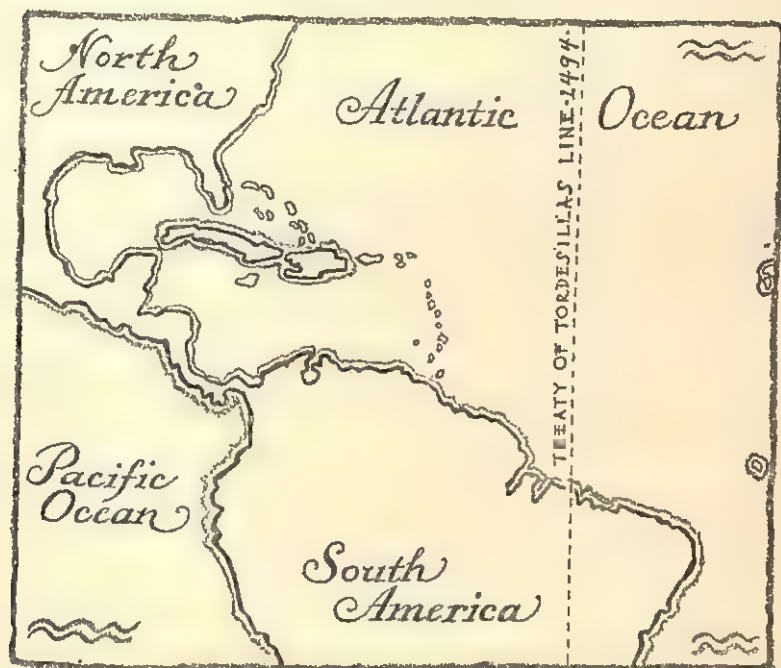
Finally they made a treaty by which a line was drawn through the world from north to south. To the west of this line the Spanish might explore, to the east the Portuguese. The line went through South America giving Brazil to the Portuguese. The Portuguese had no claims in North America, the Spaniards settled the west coast and México. The

map shows the division. Of course other nations wanted their share of the New World too, and a good deal of fighting went on, especially between the English and the Spanish.

In 1513 a Spaniard named Vasco Núñez de Balboa marched with his men across the Isthmus of Panama and found the Pacific Ocean. He called it the South Sea and claimed it for Spain. Later Fernando Magallanes (we call him Magellan), a Portuguese exploring for Spain, sailed all around the southern tip of South America and found that this was an entrance to Balboa's South Sea. Magallanes called it the Pacific Ocean because after the rough voyage it was so smooth.

The son of an Indian chief told Núñez de Balboa that in the south there was a great kingdom where the people were very rich and had much gold. Balboa tried to go there but failed. A man named Francisco Pizarro and another named Diego de Almagro agreed to form a partnership and go to find this land. Pizarro knew that a relative of his named Hernando Cortés had found much gold in the Aztec country, in México, so he hoped to be as successful as Cortés.

After many hardships, in the year 1533, Pizarro and his men found the wonderful kingdom of the Incas. These people were ruled over by an Emperor called the Sapa Inca (Chief Inca). They were very civilized. They wore clothes, often very beautiful costumes, made fine roads, had a system of counting, and built houses of stone and of sun-dried brick or adobe. We call them sometimes by the name by which they called their rulers, "Children of the Sun." They worshipped the sun as a god, and believed that their Inca was a child of the sun. At the time when the Spaniards



came, the Incas had conquered most of the other Indian tribes, and their Empire included the countries that are now Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, with the northern part of Chile and Argentina.

It seems strange that Pizarro with a few men and horses could conquer the millions of people in the Inca Empire, but that is what happened. In the first place the Incas were weakened by a war among themselves. The Inca Emperor had died, leaving his empire not to one son but two. One was Emperor of the region around the capital city of Cuzco; the other Emperor of the region around the city of Quito.¹ These two brothers fought, and Atahualpa, Emperor of

¹Inca name for the city of Quito.



PIZARRO -

Cuzco, became Sapa Inca. In the second place, the Incas had never seen white men and thought they were gods. They had never seen guns or horses and were afraid of both.

Pizarro and his little army met Atahualpa at a town in the mountains. There the Inca was captured. He offered a room full of gold and one of silver as his ransom. Pizarro

accepted the gold, but had the Inca executed.

After this Pizarro and his men marched to the city of Cuzco and stripped the gold from the Temple of the Sun. Pizarro made another native prince Sapa Inca, but this really did not mean very much. Then he marched down to the coast and began to build a new city called Lima. Pizarro laid it out in the Spanish way with a plaza and streets going out from the plaza and crossing each other to form even squares. This was more than seventy years before the founding of Jamestown in Virginia.

Then Almagro became jealous. He wanted his share of the gold. He went down into Chile to look for it, but found only

fierce Indians. When he came back, Pizarro had him executed. Then Almagro's friends killed Pizarro. For a long time there were civil wars in Perú between the followers of Almagro and Pizarro.

Chile was settled by a man named Pedro de Valdivia, who went south from Perú and founded cities there. He managed to keep friendly for a time with the fierce Araucanian Indians, but in the end they killed him.

Then, very early, in 1515, an explorer had found a river in the south and called it Rio de la Plata or "River of Silver." Twenty years later a man named Don Pedro de Mendoza founded a settlement which he called Santa María de Buenos Aires (Holy Mary of Good Airs). This village had a very difficult time because the Indians of that region were fierce. For a long time the town was besieged and the people had nothing to eat. Finally it was destroyed by the Indians, and years later it was built again farther up the river. The picture on page 36 is from





an old print showing a picture of the settlement that was the beginning of Buenos Aires, now the largest city in South America. You can see that it was built as our early villages were, with a stockade or fence to protect it from the Indians.

On the north coast, in the country now called Colombia, the Spaniards built a fine, walled city which they named Cartagena. Here the gold and silver from Perú was stored. Big ships carrying rich cargoes gathered in the harbor of Cartagena to wait for an armed ship or convoy to take them to Spain. It was necessary to guard the treasure ships because there were so many pirates from other countries waiting to seize them. Several times pirates from other countries took the City of Cartagena and carried off its treasure. The walls of Cartagena were so well built that they are still standing,

and they are so wide that several automobiles abreast may drive on them.

In the early days South America was governed by Spain. The country was divided into viceroyalties. There was at first only the Viceroyalty of Perú; then there came to be the Viceroyalty of New Granada in the north and the Viceroyalty of La Plata in the south. Rulers called viceroys were sent out to the viceroyalties, some of these were good rulers, others were not. The map on page 42 shows the viceroyalties.

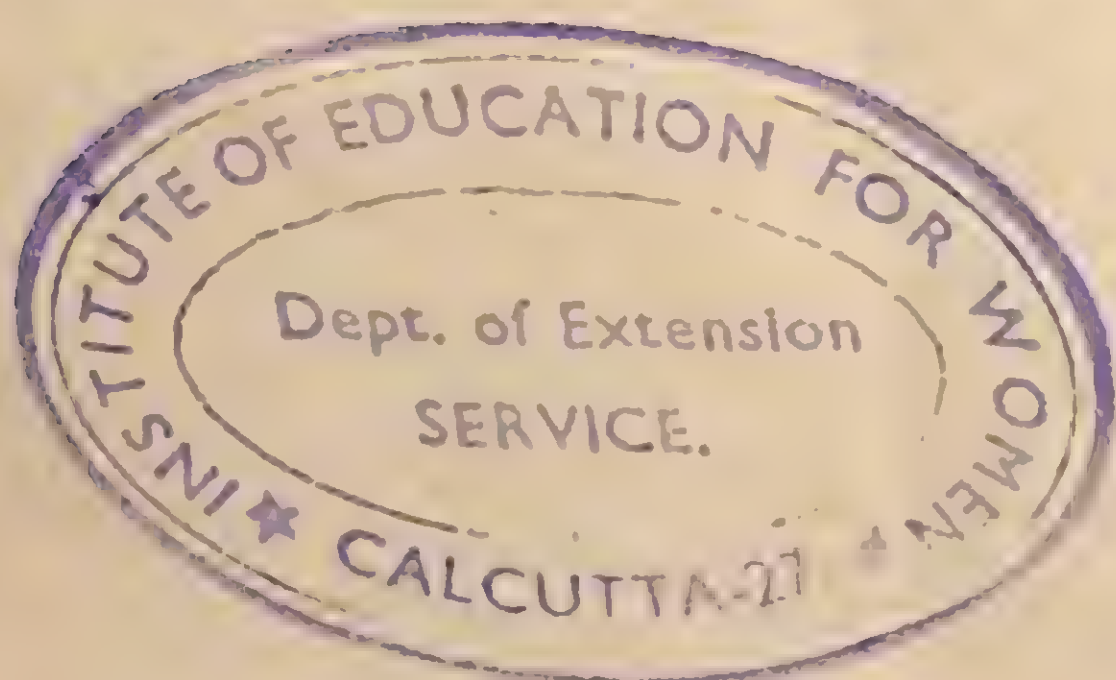
After a time, as we shall see in the next chapter, the South American provinces became tired of being governed by Spain, and fought for their freedom.

Gold was very important in the early history of South America. Many valuable things were discovered because people were searching for gold and for spices. An expedition that started out to look for cinnamon and for gold discovered the great Amazon River. A man named Francisco de Orellana sailed down this river all the way to the sea.

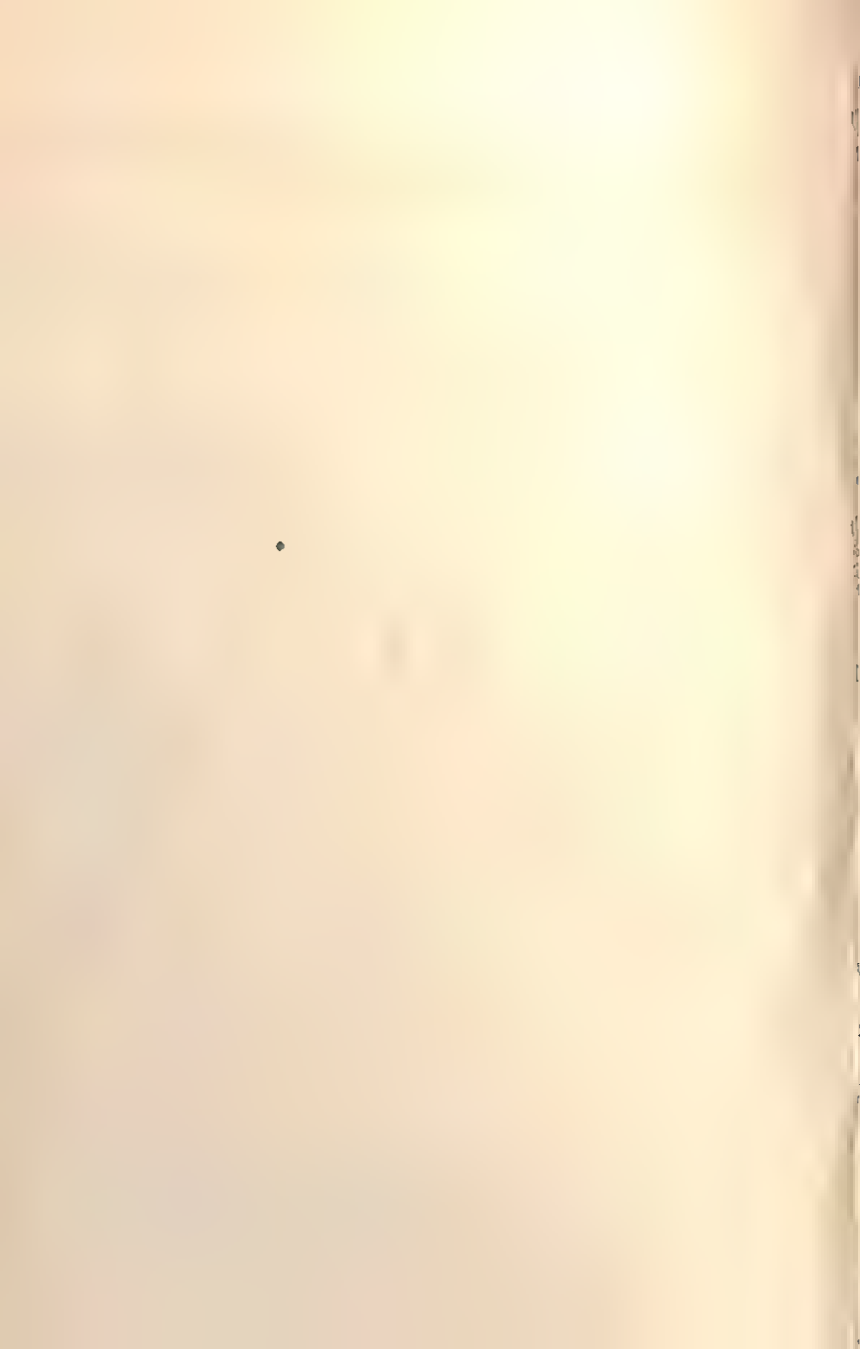
We notice as we read about South American towns and cities, that many of them have "saint" names, as do some of our cities. This is because the country was settled by people of the Roman Catholic faith. Sometimes they took the Indian name of a town and added a saint name to it. Bogotá, capital of Colombia, is really Santa Fé de Bogotá, but the full name is not used.

COLONIAL COSTUME

Each country had its own costume, the ladies of Lima did not dress exactly like the ladies of Santiago or of Buenos Aires. Travelers who went to Lima in the early days were much astonished at the richness of the women's clothes. Even the slaves wore silks, and the dresses of wealthy women were embroidered in gold and silver and trimmed with fine lace. A Limeña, or lady of Lima, had a great many jewels, bracelets, earrings, necklaces and jewelled pins for her hair. The men were not far behind, they, too, wore rich and colorful clothes. The costumes shown in the picture are from an old painting of the late eighteenth century. The people are going to a fiesta so the man and woman are in their best clothes. The women in the background are servants and the rider is an overseer from a mine.







Colonial life in Spanish America was a little like Colonial life in our own country, yet very different. The houses, as we read before, were like Spanish houses; the furniture and decoration were Spanish.

The colonial costume of the Spanish ladies was different from the costume of our colonial times. As you may see in the picture the dress of the men was also somewhat different.

There were a great many *fiestas* or festivals in colonial South America, many of them church festivals. A man who lived in Lima during the colonial period kept a diary, and in it he is always describing processions and festivals. He told how his little boy was an "angel" in one of the church processions, which was exciting for his family.

As Spanish women were not allowed to go on the streets very much, the houses had shuttered balconies from which they watched the gay processions passing in the streets below them. When the women went out their faces were almost entirely hidden by the *mantilla* of lace or black silk that they wore over their heads. In Perú this was called a *manta*.

Some of the finest processions, with soldiers and carriages and priests and candles and torches, were held when a new viceroy or governor came to Perú. Can you imagine the ladies in their best clothes, peeping from behind the shutters, full of curiosity to see what the new viceroy will be like? There he is in his carriage drawn by many horses and surrounded by soldiers in handsome uniforms! Is his face kind? Is it cruel? The ladies lean forward eagerly to see, for this means a great deal to the people of Perú.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

VICE-ROYALTY OF NEW SPAIN

CARACAS

BOGOTA

QUITO

VICEROYALTY OF NEW GRANADA

GUIANA

LIMA

VICEROYALTY OF PERU

VICEROYALTY OF BRAZIL

VICEROYALTY OF LA PLATA

RIO DE JANEIRO

SANTIAGO

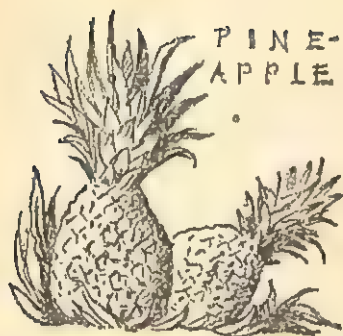
MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES

PACIFIC OCEAN

COLONIAL SOUTH AMERICA





BRAZIL AND HOW IT BEGAN

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING things about Brazil is how it came to belong to Portugal when the rest of South America belonged to Spain. It was all, as we read before, because of a line drawn on the map!

Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabrá. For a number of years Portuguese came to Brazil chiefly to get the woods that grew there and that gave valuable dyes. They changed the beautiful Indian name of the country, Pindorama, Land of Palm Trees, to Brasil. We spell the name of the country with a z but Brazilians spell it with an s. Other spellings used in this book are Brazilian; the names may be a little different in your atlas, as Brazil has recently changed the spelling of certain names.

At first the king of Portugal made large grants of land in Brazil to several of his nobles. Then the country was governed by a viceroy, as were the Spanish colonies.

There are some books that tell about colonial life in Rio de Janeiro. The people lived in houses something like those of colonial Spain, and dressed something like the people of the Spanish viceroalties. Here, too, the women wore *mantillas*, or *mantilhas* in Portuguese, and here, too, they were not allowed to go out very much.

A little boy in colonial Rio could have a good time. He

could go out more often than his sisters. He could see the festivals and puppet shows on the streets. But his sister stayed indoors most of the time, learning the things that a girl was supposed to know in order to be able to keep her own house after she married.

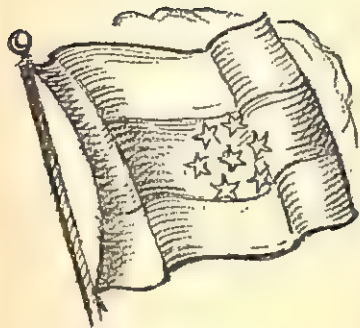
After a time Brazil ceased to be a viceroyalty, and actually became an Empire. The Royal Family came from Portugal to rule in Brazil. That was exciting indeed! Now Brazil was not ruled from Portugal but was the center of the Portuguese Empire. This is why she was slower in obtaining her freedom than were the Spanish countries.

When the Portuguese rulers came to Rio de Janeiro, all the city was decorated. Rio took a holiday when the Empress, the Prince Regent of Brazil, the little Prince and all the Princesses landed there. They brought the whole Portuguese court with them and even thousands of books from Portuguese libraries, for which a library was built in Rio.



COLONIAL RIO DE JANEIRO.

from an old print



THE STORY OF INDEPENDENCE

THE FIRST OF THE AMERICAS TO declare its independence was the United States. There is a reason for this. When our colonists came from Europe they usually left there because they were not satisfied with conditions in their own countries. They wanted *freedom*. So, naturally, it was not long before they revolted and declared themselves a new nation, separate from the mother country.

In the Spanish colonies the situation was different. People went there not to find freedom, but to find the gold of which they had heard so much. They wanted their countries to be like their mother country and for a time they were satisfied to be colonies.

After a while it seemed to the people of the countries governed by Spain that the mother country had entirely too much to say about the way they should run their affairs. Napoleon had conquered Spain and for a time the South American countries had had a taste of freedom. They had formed *juntas* or councils and had almost governed themselves. Now Spain was free again and was once more telling her colonies what to do. These are some of the things the colonies did not like:

Spain insisted that the colonies should trade only with the mother country; they could not trade with each other.

Taxes were very heavy.

Families from Spain were given large grants of land, but could not pass these on to their children. People born in the colonies of Spanish parents were called "creoles" and they were not given the same rights as those born in Spain. They even had to get permission if they intended to move from one part of the country to another.

Spain seldom chose colonists to hold important offices, but sent men out from Spain to rule them.

A young Venezuelan named Francisco de Miranda, a captain in a Spanish regiment, was beginning to think about this matter of freedom. He did not like being treated as a "colonial," inferior to men who were born in Spain. He was sent by Spain to help America and fought on our side during the Revolution. He became very enthusiastic about independence. He went to Europe and worked for it. The French Revolution made him think even more about freedom; he tried to establish it in his own country but failed.

Miranda was deeply disappointed by his failure, but he had handed on his ideals to two men who *would* help to win freedom for the Spanish colonies. Two young men visited Miranda in London, and talked with him about his ideas for independence of his country. They were José de San Martín and Bernardo O'Higgins, two of the great heroes of South America. Simón Bolívar, the Great Liberator, also visited Miranda in London and studied his ideas.

Simón Bolívar was born in Venezuela. When he grew up he went to the United States and studied its form of government, and, although he was impressed by the way in which the United States had won its freedom, he did not think

B O L I V A R



that our form of government was the best one for South America. He persuaded Miranda to come back to Venezuela and served in his army. Then he led Venezuela in a revolution. Afterwards he liberated other countries. He changed New Granada's name to Colombia, and made the re-

public of Bolivia, which was called after him. Through him Perú finally gained her freedom. Many people tried to persuade Bolívar to be King of South America, but he said that the title which meant most to him was that of Liberator. For a time he was President of Colombia.

San Martín was an Argentinian and, while Bolívar was working for the freedom of the northern part of the country, he worked in the south. Argentina declared her independence. Now San Martín wanted to free Chile and Perú. With Bernardo O'Higgins, a Chilean, San Martín took an army over the high Andes mountains and liberated Chile from the Spaniards. Bernardo O'Higgins was made Protector of Chile and San Martín went on to Perú. He needed help, so he wrote and arranged a meeting with Bolívar in Ecuador.

SAN
MARTIN

Bolívar said, "The two greatest men in South America are San Martín and myself." But the two men did not agree as to the way the countries should be governed. Bolívar thought the countries should be republics, San Martín thought they should be one monarchy. San Martín saw that if Bolívar and his army were to help Perú he would have to retire. So he went back to Argentina leaving Bolívar to finish the work he had begun. Bolívar completed the liberation of Perú, the final battle being fought under General Sucre at Ayacucho. This is one of the famous battles of the world.

Some time before this Bolívar had thought how all these countries who had won their freedom should be united and work together for the common good. In 1826 when he was living in Lima he called the first Congress of the Americas at Panamá. Scarcely any one came. The United States sent two delegates but inter-American travel was difficult in those days. One delegate died on the way, one arrived when the conference was over. Bolívar's ideas were ahead of his time.

Now these heroes are honored in all the Spanish countries of South America. Everywhere you will see statues to Bolívar, in many places statues to San Martín. The great hero of Chile is O'Higgins. The great hero of Ecuador is Bolívar's General Sucre, because he was the leader of the battle that set Ecuador free. Often you will hear Bolívar called "the George Washington of South America." He was first called this in a letter from Washington's adopted son George Washington with Custis, who sent Bolívar a miniature of Washington with a lock of the President's hair. The comparison pleased Bolívar, who all his life had been a great admirer of Washington. In Brazil independence came more slowly. When Napo-

leon Bonaparte conquered most of Europe he put his brother on the throne of Portugal. Portugal's queen was insane, so her son was ruling in her place. He was known as the Prince Regent, Dom João. The Queen and Prince Regent left Portugal and went to Brazil. As we read in the last chapter, they landed there with all their court, just as, at the beginning of the Second World War kings have had to leave their countries and go to other lands. But Dom João was fortunate in having his own colony of Brazil to go to. He set up his court there and Brazil became an empire. After a time he went back to Portugal, leaving his son, Pedro I, as ruler of Brazil. Now Brazil was beginning to be restless. She wanted freedom from Portugal, so Dom Pedro I declared that Brazil was a free country, but he was still Emperor.

Dom Pedro was not always a wise ruler and Brazilians having seen the Spanish countries freed, grew even more restless. They wanted a republic.

After a time Dom Pedro I went to Portugal, leaving the throne to his little son Pedro, then six years old. At the age of sixteen, Pedro the Second really began to rule. He was a wise and good Emperor, but Brazil was beginning to wish more than ever to be a republic like the rest of the Americas. In 1889 there was a revolution and Dom Pedro II left Brazil, returning to Spain so that his country might have her freedom. The Empire of Brazil became an independent republic with a president instead of an Emperor.



The countries of South America were now republics. This was not as simple as it sounds. New republics often have some difficulty getting settled, and the new South American republics had many difficulties. They quarrelled over their borders. They had revolutions among themselves. First one man would seize power in a country, then another. Some of these men were so powerful that they ruled their countries without advice from any one and were what we now call dictators.

As the years went by, the South American countries began to settle down. But even today as you look at a list of South American presidents you will notice that some of them were "elected" while others simply seized the power from another president. The government of the countries is organized in much the same way as ours, some presidents being elected for a term of four years, others for six.

Chile has what we call a "left wing" government, the President belonging to the party known as "The Popular Front."

Brazil's President Vargas dismissed Parliament and has absolute power. The Brazilians do not call him a dictator because they elected him. He is a good president, they tell us, and he makes good laws. Why then, they say, shouldn't he stay in power for a long time? The Presidents of Peru and Venezuela also have wide powers. It is not surprising that many South American countries have had presidents with absolute power. This was practically Bolívar's plan for government. Then, too, in countries that had a large uneducated population a one-man government sometimes seemed the best.

No country can be really free unless all its peoples are free, so part of the story of South America has to do with the freeing of the slaves. At first the Spanish made slaves of the Indians and made them work in the mines. There were many cruelties and many of the Indians died. In Central America a priest named Father Las Casas did a great deal towards making the Spanish see how wrong it was to treat the Indians in this way. After a time the bad system under which the Indians worked was abolished.

In some countries Negro slaves were imported from Africa to work in the mines and on the plantations. Brazil had a huge slave trade and many of the Negroes who live in Brazil today are descendants of slaves, as they are in Colombia, Venezuela and Perú. Other countries such as Chile and Argentina never had many slaves and there are few colored people there today.

Finally, after the countries had become independent republics, Negro slavery was abolished. When I visited a school in Brazil I saw posters made by the children for the national holiday that marks the end of slavery in Brazil.

If you use the money of South America you will see that it tells something about the history of the country. Each country has a unit which is like our dollar but is called by a different name. Some countries call it a *peso* because that is the Spanish "dollar." In Brazil the unit is the *milreis*, which means a thousand reis, the reis being one, the smallest coin. And in other countries the "dollar" is given a name from the history of the country. In Perú the unit is the *sol*, meaning sun, because of the Incas and their sun worship. In Panamá it is the *balboa* because Balboa first crossed the isth-

mus. In Venezuela it is the *bolívar* because Simón Bolívar was born there. The *boliviano* is used in Bolivia, the country named for Simón Bolívar. The great hero of Ecuador is Sucre, so the "dollar" is a *sucre*.

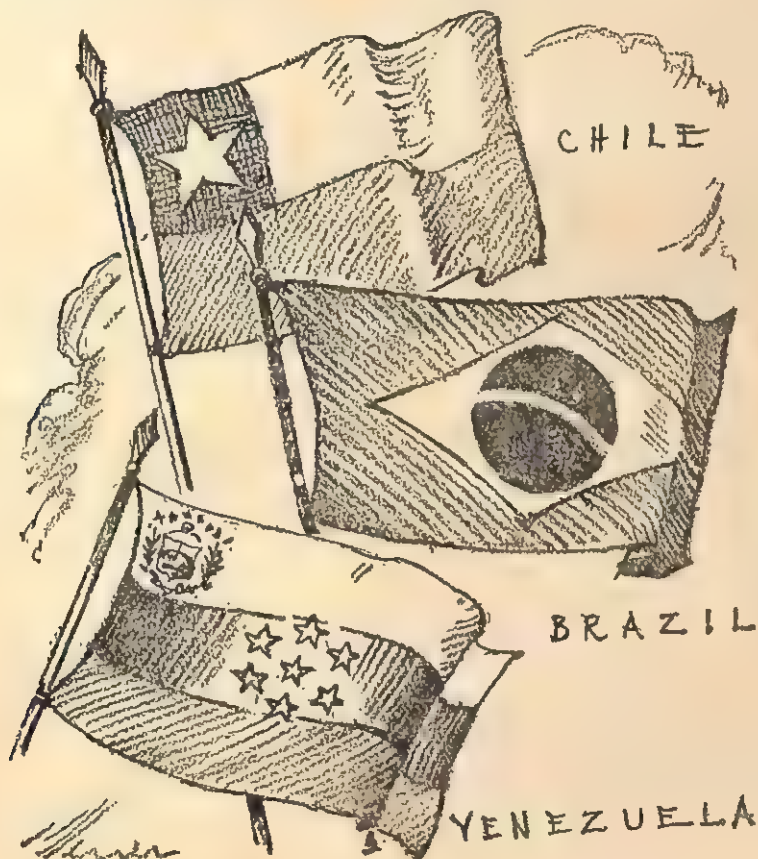
The Spanish South American countries have almost the same money units as we have. We took the plan of using a dollar unit from Spain. The Spanish dollar or *peso* was made up of a hundred *centavos*. We used the word *cent*, meaning a hundred.

The flags of the South American republics also tell a story. The Brazilian flag is interesting. On it there is a globe, or world, against a background of stars. If you look at this group of stars you will find in it the Southern Cross. The Southern Cross is always seen in the southern sky, as the North Star is in ours. The motto on the Brazilian flag, *Ordem e progresso*, means *Order and progress*.

The flag of Venezuela was planned by Miranda and it tells the story of South American independence. On the blue central stripe are seven stars that stand for the first seven provinces to gain independence from Spain: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina.

The flag of Chile was planned by José de San Martín. The white part of it stands for the snows of the Andes, the red for the blood shed by Chilean soldiers in their War of Independence, the blue for the sky, and the star for a central government. San Martín also planned the flag of Perú which has a white stripe between two red ones, with the coat-of-arms in the middle. The red and white stripes, he said, were to represent the colors of the feathers in the Inca headdress

It seems strange that the flag of Perú, country of the Children of the Sun, does not bear a sun, while the sun appears on the flags of Argentina and Paraguay. The original flag as planned by San Martín *did* include the sun on the coat-of-arms of Perú, a sun rising after three centuries of slumber!



SOUTH AMERICAN

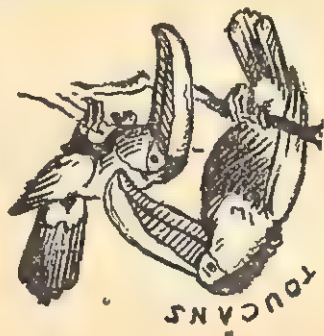
ZOO

WHEN THE FIRST EXPLORERS
went to South America they

were very much interested in all the animals they saw. Columbus took monkeys and parrots—which he called popins—back to Spain with him. Other explorers made maps with pictures of strange animals on them. Sometimes the explorers did not know exactly how to draw the animals and so made them look very strange indeed.

Today visitors to South America are very much interested in the creatures that live there—birds, reptiles and animals. Different kinds of animals live in different parts of the country. Some need to live up in the cold mountains, while others can live only in the tropical jungles.

A famous geographer who went to study parts of South America, Baron von Humboldt, also wrote a great deal about the animals, especially those of the jungle. He was amusing about the mosquitoes and said that the only way one might work comfortably in the jungle was to make a little tent for oneself to wear and only come out for a few minutes every hour! He told about the tiny monkeys, and how, when a thunderstorm came they would scurry into the broad sleeves of the robe worn by a priest who was with the expedition.



SOMETHING TO DO

Find pictures of South American coins in an encyclopedia, notice the designs on them. Are these typical of the country in which the coin belongs?

Find pictures of South American flags in an encyclopedia. See if some of them look like the flags of European countries. Have you collected any South American stamps? Perhaps you can start a class collection. On these stamps you will find pictures of Bolívar, San Martín and other South American heroes. A country puts on its stamps the things, people and places of which it is proud, so collecting stamps is a fine way to find out what a country values. Find out everything that you can about Bolívar and San Martín.

CREATURES OF THE ANDES

One of the first things one sees as one enters the city of Lima is a statue of a group of llamas. These animals have been very useful to Perú and there are more llamas than horses in that country. They have been able to work high up in the mountains, because they are sure-footed and also because they do not mind the thin air as horses and mules do. Without the llama the Incas who lived in Perú long ago would not have been able to build their roads or carry goods from one place to another, or even make their clothing.

The Incas kept huge flocks of llamas, and color was very important. The pure-colored llamas were unlucky, for they were considered better than the spotted ones for sacrifice to the Sun God. The white ones were sacred, but they were sacrificed, too. The Incas had a ceremony at which the ears of the older llamas were pierced and colored cords put through the holes. Llamas in present-day Perú still wear colored cords in their ears, and sometimes bells around their necks.

A llama cannot be overloaded as can a donkey. He will carry a hundred pounds and no more. Load him too heavily and he refuses to move. Annoy him in any way and he spits—spits out the very evil-smelling cud that he has in his mouth. So it is best to keep him feeling amiable!

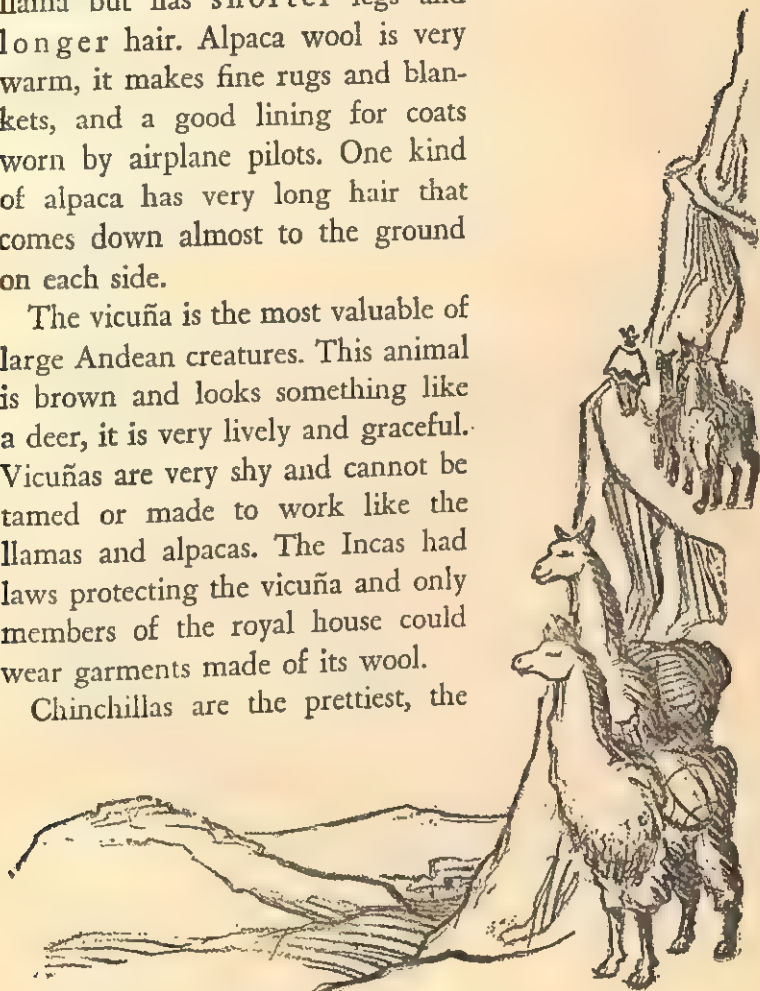
Llamas are very amusing to watch. They hold their heads high on their long necks and look at one as if to say, "What are *you* doing here? And why are you looking at me?" They walk softly on their padded feet, with little mincing steps that are almost dance steps. The noise they make isn't a bit

dignified, it is a sort of sad mewing like the sound made by sea gulls.

The alpaca is something like the llama but has shorter legs and longer hair. Alpaca wool is very warm, it makes fine rugs and blankets, and a good lining for coats worn by airplane pilots. One kind of alpaca has very long hair that comes down almost to the ground on each side.

The vicuña is the most valuable of large Andean creatures. This animal is brown and looks something like a deer, it is very lively and graceful. Vicuñas are very shy and cannot be tamed or made to work like the llamas and alpacas. The Incas had laws protecting the vicuña and only members of the royal house could wear garments made of its wool.

Chinchillas are the prettiest, the



LLAMAS IN PERU

rarest and the most valuable of all the animals of the Andes. They are animals about the size of a squirrel, with beautiful soft gray fur. They are timid and do not like to come out in the daytime, but come out of their burrows after dark.

Perhaps you have had a guinea pig for a pet? They are friendly little animals. Did you know they came from South America? In an Inca home, hundreds of years ago, there might be a number of guinea pigs—but they were for eating, not for pets. In some parts of South America guinea-pig is still eaten, as we eat rabbits.

Carved in stone on many statues in the west coast countries is a big bird with a ruff of white feathers around the base of its bare neck. It is the condor of the Andes. The condor is on the coat-of-arms of Ecuador. Condors are huge vultures, they eat all kinds of refuse and dead animals. They do not build any nests, but lay their eggs on a rocky ledge high up in the mountains. In Inca days the condors were well fed



because all the refuse from a city was collected and fed to them, and they were considered sacred.

ISLAND BIRDS OF PERÚ

Off the coast of Perú there are small islands which look white, as if they were frosted. The rocks of these islands are covered with *guano*, the droppings from millions of sea birds, pelicans, penguins, cormorants and gannets which live on the islands. The *guano* is a valuable soil fertilizer, because the birds eat fish and the *guano* is rich in nitrates and phosphates. Perú takes great care of these birds, and men scrape the *guano* from the rocks. At one time *guano* made a great deal of money for Perú. Now there are other fertilizers, the *guano* is not used quite so much.

CREATURES OF THE GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS

Of all the strange creatures of the west coast the strangest are the giant tortoises and iguanas (large lizards) that live on the Galápagos islands off the coast of Ecuador. They remind us of prehistoric times, when there were large reptiles on the earth. No one knows why these huge creatures still live on the islands. Some of the tortoises are as long as four feet. I saw one of them in Ecuador, he looked a million years old. The man from Ecuador who was with me said the tortoise was friendly and liked to have his head scratched. So he scratched the great scaly head and the creature tried to bite him! As the Spanish name for these tortoises is *galápagos*, the islands are called after them.

AT THE TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA

Many of the animals we have been reading about are those that live in warm countries or in the cool mountains. If you go down to the tip of South America you will find creatures that live where it is cold. On the rocks there are penguins, those funny solemn birds that live in cold southern regions, and many sea-lions.

But there is also a strange thing about this southern part of Chile. For some reason not known to any one you will also find there hummingbirds and flamingoes, birds that are usually found only in warm countries!

Tierra del Fuego, the island tip of South America, is divided between Chile and Argentina. Both countries grow great numbers of sheep in this cold section and, because of the temperature, these sheep have particularly long, thick wool.

CREATURES OF THE PLAINS

When the explorers came to the flat lands that are called the *pampas* of the Argentine republic they found a bird that looked very much like an ostrich. This was the *rhea*, a bird belonging to the same family as the ostrich. Rhea feathers are not as valuable as ostrich plumes, they are used chiefly for making feather dusters.

Another interesting and strange animal living in this part of the country is the armadillo. Armadillos are found in many parts of South America and as far north as Texas. They have a bony shell and can roll themselves into a ball, protected by the shell.

CREATURES OF THE JUNGLE

Many pictures* of the jungle show monkeys leaping from tree to tree, bright-colored birds and parrots, huge snakes coiled around the branches. All these things—and many more, are in the jungle. But if you were to go into the jungle you would scarcely see any of them, the noise you made as you walked along would make the animals hide and keep silent.

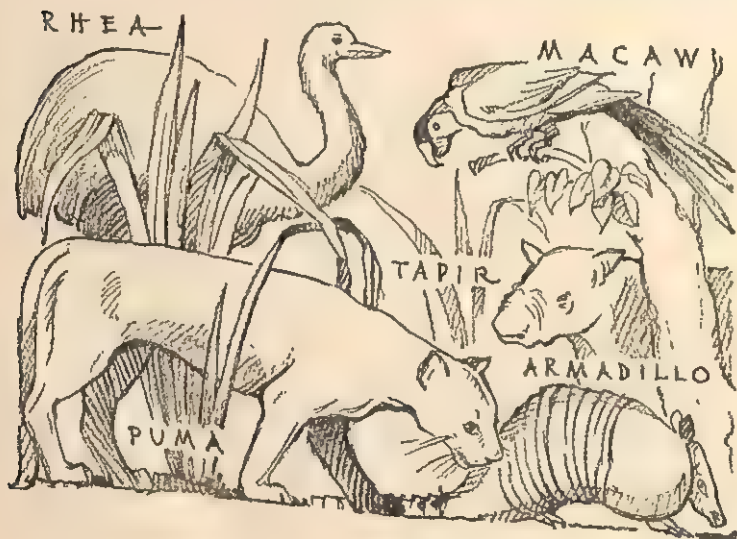
In the South American jungle, near the Amazon River in particular, there are many different kinds of monkeys. Some of the most interesting are the howlers, so called because they give a strange howling cry, and the spider monkeys, with their slender legs and arms, and long tails by means of which they can swing from branches. Then there are parrots, green ones, gray ones, yellow ones, and the big ones with bright colors that we call macaws. Some of the jungle Indians wear bright-colored feather costumes made from the colored feathers of parrots and macaws. An explorer in Brazil tells of visiting an Indian village just as they were having a ceremonial dance, and of seeing a pet macaw sitting on the roof of a hut looking very sad indeed. The macaw had lost all his handsome tail feathers because some Indian brave had needed them to dress himself up for the dance!

A peculiar jungle bird is the toucan, a solemn-looking creature with a very large bill. The toucan has gay feathers, too.

Everywhere in the tropics there are tiny creatures that do a lot of damage—these are ants. You know about those ant-like insects called termites. They are very busy in the

jungle and they like to eat wooden houses and the trunks of trees. Then there are umbrella or parasol ants which can strip all the leaves from a plant overnight. In tropical countries you may see long streams of these ants travelling over the ground, each carrying a piece of a leaf over its head like a parasol. The ants take the leaves to their nests to grow on them a kind of fungus that they eat. When I was about nine years old I had a lovely garden bed full of roses. Because this was a tropical garden, I lost all my roses in a single night. In the morning a long river of ants seemed to flow from the garden down the driveway, and each of my rosebushes was perfectly bare. This happened on the West Indies.

Where there are ants there are animals that eat ants, otherwise the jungle might be almost carried away by the small, busy creatures. Anteaters are strange-looking animals with long snouts. Their long, narrow tongues are covered with a

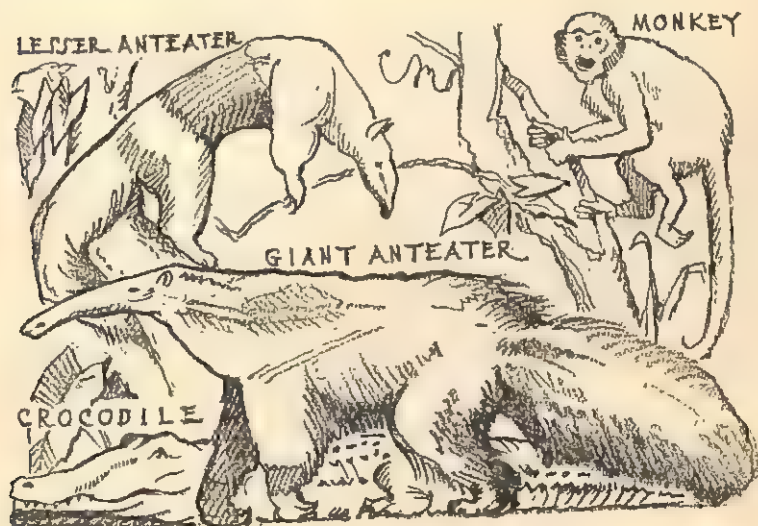


sticky substance. When an anteater finds a colony of ants, out comes the long, narrow tongue and hundreds of ants stick to it and make a fine meal for the anteater.

Another animal found in the forest regions of South America is the puma. Pumas used to do a good deal of damage carrying off sheep in Argentina.

On the banks of tropical rivers crocodiles sleep in the sun, looking like old trunks of trees. Some South American crocodiles are very large.

Early explorers sometimes thought they saw a variety of sea serpent in the big rivers. As they went along the rivers in their boats huge snakes could be seen in the water. These were anacondas, very large members of the boa constrictor family. The anaconda can live both on land and in the water. Boa-constrictors also live in the jungles and crush animals in their coils.



SOMETHING TO DO

Make a large map of South America. Draw some of the animals to be found there and put them in the places where they live.

If you live where there is a zoo, visit it and see how many South American animals you can find there.

What North American animals do not live in South America?

Part Two

Getting to Know Our Neighbors

Colombia: Named for Columbus

Panamá: The Country in Between

Ecuador: Land of the Equator

Perú: Land of the Incas

Bolivia: Country in the Clouds

Chile: The Seacoast Republic

Argentina: Land of the Pampas

Paraguay: Inland Republic

Uruguay: The Smallest Republic

Brazil: The Largest Republic

Venezuela: Cradle of Liberty



COLOMBIA **THE REPUBLIC NAMED** **FOR COLUMBUS**

COLOMBIA IS OUR NEAREST South American neighbor and oldest republic on the southern continent. In 1819 Simón Bolívar proclaimed that the whole northern part of South America was the Republic of Colombia. Venezuela and Ecuador afterwards became separate republics. Colombia was the first of the South American countries to be recognized by the United States as a sister republic.

Barranquilla is the chief port of Colombia. There you will find a beautiful statue of Columbus, after whom the country is named. Ships come to Barranquilla for coffee, cocoa, bananas and other products.

The most interesting city on the Colombian coast is Cartagena. In the chapter on the history of South America you read how the Spanish built the walls of Cartagena to protect their gold. It took about a hundred years and cost several million dollars to build the walls and even then Cartagena was not safe from pirates.

Cartagena is an important oil port. The oil wells are far inland and a long pipe line has been laid to bring the oil to Cartagena, where it is refined and shipped. It was a difficult job for engineers to lay this pipe line through the jungle and the story of how they did it is as exciting an adventure story as one can read in any book.

A SECRET OF THE JUNGLE

When the Spaniards came to Colombia they discovered that there were emeralds, and began to mine them. Emeralds are the most valuable precious stones in the world, even more valuable than diamonds. The storehouses in the walls of Cartagena held emeralds and pearls as well as gold.

Then, somehow, the jungle grew over the places where the emeralds were mined, and for years no one knew they were there. The jungle grows so quickly that it can soon hide even a town. Some years ago the emerald mines were found



WALLS AT CARTAGENA

and reopened. If you had a beautiful emerald perhaps you would want it set in that most valuable of metals, platinum. Colombia has platinum mines and a great part of the world's supply of platinum comes from them. If your mother has a platinum wedding ring, probably the metal came from Colombia.

A "TREE" THAT WORKS FOR COLOMBIA

This is the banana "tree," which isn't really a tree at all, but a plant. The trunk of the tree isn't really a trunk, but leaves wrapped very tightly around each other.

A banana plantation is beautiful. There are rows and rows of trees, with their broad green leaves. Each tree bears only one bunch of bananas, and when that bunch is cut the tree is also cut down, and a new plant springs from the root. Bananas grow upside down, for the weight of the bunch soon makes it bend downwards so that the bananas point upwards. A bunch is called a "hand"; the fruit "fingers."

Through many of the plantations there are canals for irrigation, and the bananas are loaded on boats on the canals. Sometimes trains run right through the plantations and the bananas are loaded on these. Sometimes they are loaded on large trucks and sometimes they are carried on the backs of donkeys.

Bananas must be picked when they are still green. If they are left too long on the tree their skins split, they lose their fine flavor, and are eaten by birds and insects. When I was a little girl, I lived in the island of Trinidad, off the coast of South America. We had two banana trees in our yard, and as the bunches of bananas grew large and heavy we

watched them anxiously. Big black and yellow birds were always flying around them waiting for a chance to eat the fruit. If we picked them too soon they would not ripen. And if we left them too long the birds got them before we did!

Bananas bruise easily and must be handled carefully after they are picked. The railroad cars in which they are carried are padded. On the boats that bring them to the United States they are kept in refrigerator rooms and the temperature is carefully watched. When they get here they are still green and must be put in ripening rooms before they are sent out, a beautiful golden yellow, to stores all over the country.

Sometimes strange visitors from South America come riding into our country with the bananas. There are big poison-



BANANA

ous spiders called *tarántulas*. Sometimes, but not so often, a snake travels with a bunch of bananas.

The Colombian law says that large banana plantations must have schools for the children of workers, and hospitals for the workers who are sick.

A CAPITAL CITY IN THE MOUNTAINS

Bogotá is the capital city of Colombia and it is built high in the mountains. This was partly so that it would be safe from pirates and partly because the mountains were cooler than the hot, tropical coast. When Bogotá was first built by the Spaniards it was a tiny village with a church to represent Christ and twelve huts to stand for the twelve Apostles.

For years the only way to get to Bogotá was to go by boat up the Magdalena River and then by train. Now airplanes can fly there from the coast in about two hours.

Bogotá is a beautiful old city and it is cool there all the year round. It also rains a great deal. There are many fine new buildings in Bogotá, but because for so many years it was cut off from the world, there are also narrow streets and charming old houses the windows of which overhang the streets.

COLOMBIA AND COFFEE

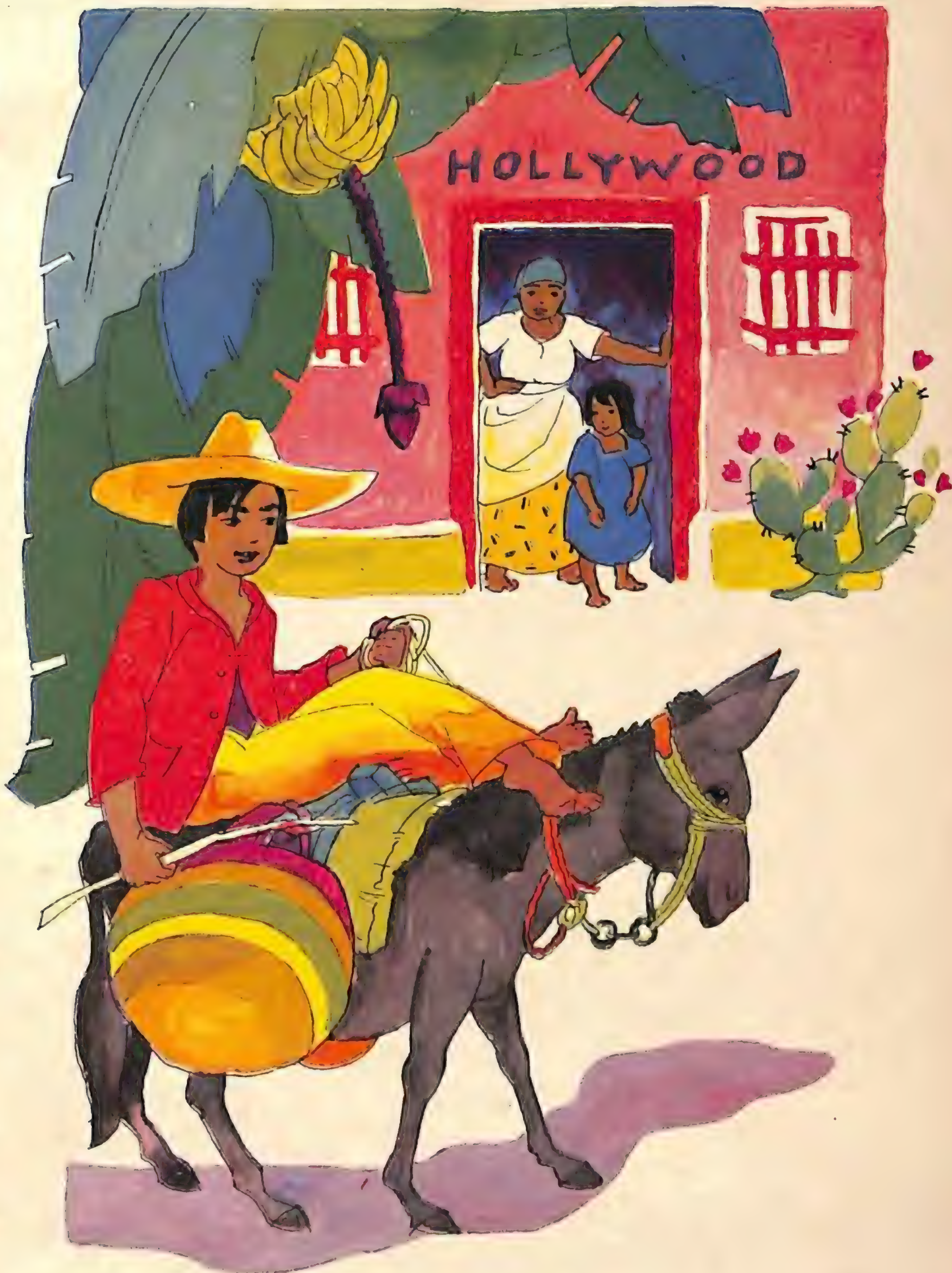
Although Brazil is the leading coffee-producing country of South America, Colombia also produces a great deal of coffee. The coffee trees grow in the cooler weather of the hills behind the seacoast. The letter on page 75 tells you something about coffee as well as something about children who live in Bogotá.

CARLOS OF "HOLLYWOOD"

Carlos lives in a little village not far from Barranquilla. The houses are made of adobe and they are painted in bright colors. The one Carlos lives in is very gay indeed.

Some of the houses have names painted on them. The name on Carlos' house is *Hollywood!* This is because Carlos' father told him that moving pictures come from a place called Hollywood. Carlos has seen only two moving pictures, one was *SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS*.

Every day in the dry season Carlos has to carry water. He rides on his donkey, with the big water jars each side of him. The day that the artist painted his picture it was very hot and dusty, but Carlos did not seem to mind the heat.





A LETTER FROM COLOMBIA

Dear Children:

We have returned to Bogotá after spending our vacation at Subia. Subia is the coffee *finca* (plantation) where I go with my sister Rosario and my little brothers Manuel and Eduardo. Our dogs Freda and Pink go with us.

We play *a las escondidas* (hide and seek) in the *edificio del café*, the building where coffee is spread out to dry. There are several floors, open on the sides. On each floor are many columns, and around them are stacked bags for coffee. It makes a nice place to play.

We are not allowed to go into the part of the building where the machines are. It is dangerous, and workers are busy peeling and washing and packing coffee.

The coffee berries are bright red when they are ripe. Before the berries come, the trees are pretty with white blossoms.

I love to ride horseback at Subia. Sometimes we ride on mules, too. My little brother likes to ride on a white mule named *La Dinamita* (Dynamite).

Subia is like a little town. There are 300 houses where workers live. The families have their own chickens, cows, and dogs. There is a school for children on the *finca*, and a church. The workers are given a bag of coffee a week.

We get up about 9 o'clock and have breakfast. We have wheat bread, but I like best *arepas*, muffins made with corn meal. We have chocolate, or milk, or coffee with milk, and fruit.

We have lunch at 1 or 2 o'clock, with fruit, soup, meat, potatoes, vegetables, rice, salad, and dessert. A favorite dessert of mine is peach *dulce*, made by boiling peaches, water, and sugar for a long time. Another is *arequepe*, a kind of smooth thick custard.

We have tea at 4:30, with toast or cake and milk or tea. Our dinner comes about 8 in the evening.

MARÍA CRISTINA



PANAMA THE COUNTRY IN BETWEEN

PANAMA IS A LATIN AMERICAN country that stands all by itself.

It is not included in the Central American republics. It is not one of the South American republics. The Panama Canal cuts right through it so that one part of Panamá is joined to Central America and one part to South America.

In the old days Panamá was a part of the viceroyalty of New Spain. Then it became part of the republic of Colombia. A revolution resulted in Panamá being declared a separate republic.

THE GOLD ROAD

In Spanish days Panamá was most important. The gold that was brought from the west coast was unshipped at Panamá City and carried across a road that was cut through the jungle to Porto Bello, where it was again loaded on to ships, sent to Cartagena and again to Spain. This road was called "The Gold Road" or "The King's Road" or sometimes "Via Crucis," "The Way of the Cross," because so many of the Negro slaves who took the gold across the isthmus died. It was a dangerous road, for it went through the jungles, where there were poisonous snakes. Then too, many of the slaves died of a strange fever; no one knew what caused *that*. Now a new road is being built across the isthmus. The men who build it have to be always on the watch for poisonous snakes, especially the dreaded "bushmaster."

THE ROAD OF WATER

Now there is a water road across the isthmus. That, too, goes through the jungle, but it is no longer a dangerous road. This is the story of how it came to be a safe way through the isthmus.

One of the early Spanish explorers suggested that a waterway be cut through this narrow neck of land. Simón Bolívar gave permission to a Swede and an Englishman to make a survey, but nothing came of it. For a long time one country or group of people after another discussed the possibilities of a canal and did nothing at all about it. Interest grew in the United States, but for many years nothing was done. Then a railroad was constructed by American engineers across the isthmus. Many men died of malaria and yellow fever during the building of this railroad, for the ground was swampy and there were many mosquitoes, carriers of these diseases. At this time no one knew that mosquitoes were responsible for the dreaded fevers.

In 1880 a very important ceremony took place in Panamá. Count de Lesseps, a Frenchman who had done much work on the Suez Canal, came to start the Panama Canal for a French company. There were speeches, a bishop gave his blessing, and the first sod was turned. Work on the canal began, but it did not go well because malaria and yellow fever mosquitoes began *their* work. The French built big hospitals for the workers, but the hospitals did not help. Many who went to them died. The secret of this was that, in order to keep ants and other insects from the patients' beds, the

legs of the bed stood in little cups of water. And in these cups of water the mosquitoes laid their eggs, the larvæ hatched, and the hospital was full of dangerous mosquitoes. Yes, any one could see the larvæ wriggling in the water, but still no one knew that mosquitoes were disease carriers. Other things went wrong. The French company became bankrupt, and the idea of the canal was given up.

Then the United States undertook to build the canal. Panamá at this time was part of the republic of Colombia, but decided to revolt. After the revolution President Theodore Roosevelt recognized the independence of Panamá, and leased from the new republic a strip of land known as the Canal Zone. This did not make good feeling between the United States and Colombia. Colombia asked payment for the loss of her land. Years later the United States paid Colombia twenty-five million dollars.

The difficulties in building the canal—and the mosquitoes—were still there. Fortunately Cuban and American doctors made the great discovery that mosquitoes carried yellow



SHIP PASSING THROUGH PANAMA CANAL

fever. An American, Colonel Gorgas, decided to get rid of as many mosquitoes as possible in the Canal Zone. This meant cleaning up spots where the female mosquito might lay her eggs—standing water, swamps and brooks. It also meant screening all the houses to keep out mosquitoes. It took a great deal of work and money, but finally the Canal Zone was healthy enough for people to work and to go ahead with the canal.

But there were other troubles. This was a region where there were underground earth disturbances that caused landslides. When a part of the Canal was dug out, earth would slide up. Finally, after many struggles, the canal was finished and ready for use.

In August, 1914, the *Ancon*, one of the big boats used for carrying cement, made the passage through the canal from Cristóbal to Balboa. The canal was open! There were still other landslides, however, and the canal was not really used until 1920.

Now we can sit on the comfortable unscreened porch of a hotel in Cristóbal and watch one steamship after another entering the canal. Taking the railroad across the isthmus we see that the canal is heavily guarded. Everywhere there are guns and tents and soldiers. No ship is allowed to enter the canal until it has been completely identified. Guards stay on the boats all the time that they are passing through the canal. This is to make sure that no one on the boat can do any damage to the locks. For the canal is most important to the defense of the Americas. It is the only way in which the fleet of the United States can pass quickly from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.



PANAMA CITY, OLD AND NEW

So far we have been talking mostly about the Panama Canal, because that, to us, is so important. But on the Pacific side of the isthmus is the capital, Panama City. People of so many nationalities live in Panama City that the shopping street is the most astonishing place, with small shops selling goods and curios from many different countries.

Down by the ocean is a statue to Vasco Núñez de Balboa. He is in full armor and is waving his sword just as he waved it when he discovered the Pacific Ocean.

Near Panama City are the ruins of Old Panama City, which used to be the capital. It was attacked and burned by the pirate Henry Morgan, and now only a few towers show where a proud and handsome city once stood. After the town was burned the people built the city that is now the capital.

Two other cities of Panamá are Cristobal and Colón, named after Christopher Columbus.

Panamá's chief crop is bananas, although coffee, cocoa, rice and rubber also grow there. Many cattle are raised. Once gold was mined in Panamá, but the gold mines were overgrown by the jungle and no one has found them, though many have searched for them, and have even lost their lives in the search.



RUINS AT OLD PANAMA CITY



ECUADOR
LAND OF THE
EQUATOR

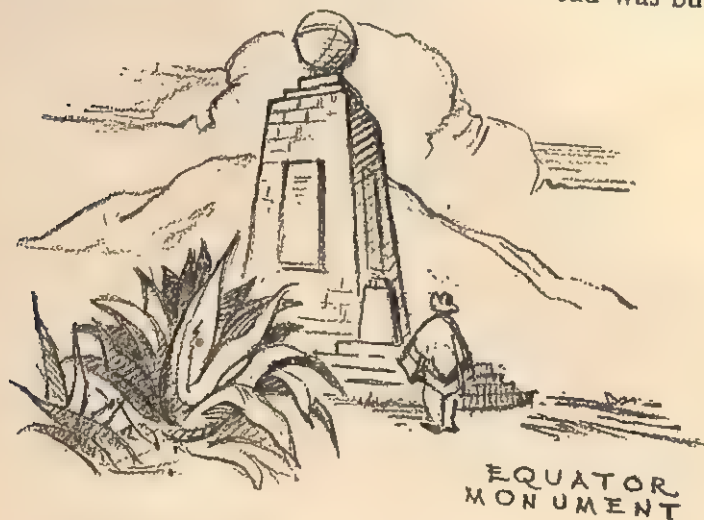
IF YOU WERE TO LOOK AT A MAP that hangs on the wall of a schoolroom in Perú, Ecuador would seem to be a very small country. If you were to look at a map in a schoolroom in Ecuador, it would seem much larger. On our maps, one piece of land is marked neither "Ecuador" nor "Perú," but "Disputed Territory." This is because a large piece of land in the Amazon district is claimed by both Perú and Ecuador. In 1941 they had a small war about it, and were helped by Brazil, Argentina and the United States to stop fighting.

If Ecuador is small, it is also one of the most interesting and beautiful of the South American republics. Ecuador means "Equator" and the country's full name is "Republic of the Equator." Did you know that you could actually stand on the equator? When I was in Ecuador I stood with a foot on each side of that imaginary line that divides the northern hemisphere from the southern one. The equator runs right through the country, and not far from Quito is the Equator monument. This marks the spot where scientists carefully measured the earth and divided it exactly in half. On the monument is a marble globe with a silver line representing the equator. The sun seems bright here, because the earth is near it. The day I was at the Equator monument the sun was shining on the silver equator and making it quite daz-

zing. Groups of Indians in bright costumes kept coming by, but they were not interested in the Equator monument, for they see it every day.

There are many Indians in Ecuador. As you look at some of them you will be surprised to see that their skins are a light, golden brown and they have slightly slanting eyes that make them look something like the Japanese or Chinese. They are quite different from the North American Indians. The picture shows a group of Otavalo Indians. The Otavalo costume is charming and the Otavalo Indians are clean and industrious. Many of the other Indians are dirty; they do not wash or change their clothing.

Quito, capital of Ecuador, is high up in the Andes Mountains. It is the oldest city in the Americas—over four hundred years old. It is one of the most beautiful and colorful cities. Because Quito is so high up in the mountains, it was hard to get there. It was a long time before a railroad was built,





OTAVALO INDIANS.

and even then the trip from the coast took two days on a local train, a day on the express. So Quito did not quickly become modern. Even now, when airplanes fly from the coast in an hour, Quito is still a lovely old Spanish city. There are beautiful churches and old Spanish doorways.

Quito is the second highest capital city in the world. La Paz, in Bolivia, is higher. As Quito is about two miles up in the air, the air is thin and has not nearly as much oxygen in it as the air at sea level. Some people find it difficult to breathe during the first few days in Quito, and a newcomer to the city gets very tired and out-of-breath if he moves quickly. The days in Quito are warm, but the nights are cold, and one can see why the Indians wear warm shawls and *ponchos*. One can also see why people and animals move

slowly and why the Indian dogs scarcely bother to get out of the way of cars.

You would like to go to the American School of Quito. It is in a charming old Spanish house with lovely gardens that are now the children's playground. Some of the teachers are American, some are Ecuadorean, and the children are of many different nationalities. Some of them are war refugees from Europe. You would also like to buy your school books at the tiny shops that sell them. Some of these shops are in an arcade under the big government building where the President of Ecuador has his offices.

Going from Quito down to Guayaquil, train and airplane pass through some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. From the plane one gets a fine view of the great snow-capped volcanoes, Chimborazo and Cotopaxi. Guayaquil, chief port of Ecuador, is quite different from Quito. Flying over Guayaquil one notices that most of the roofs are made of corrugated iron. They are rusty because Guayaquil has a great deal of rain. The muddy Guayas River comes rushing down to the sea, in rainy season it overflows and floods the country, so many of the native houses are built on stilts. Down the river come big rafts bringing cocoa and tagua nuts to the port. The rafts have little houses on them. They are made of balsa wood.

Balsa is the lightest wood in the world, and is even lighter than cork. It is the trunk of a tree that grows in Ecuador. The trunk of the tree is so light that when it is cut down a boy can lift it. Many balsa trunks fastened together make an excellent raft, and balsa is used for making life preservers, and life-rafts. Airplane models are made from it, too.

BUTTONS AND HATS FROM TREES

In Ecuador buttons and hats are made from trees! Probably the buttons on your dress or coat came from a tree in Ecuador, and it is likely that the handle of your umbrella also came from that country.

The *tagua* tree, which is a kind of palm, bears a very hard nut. The inside of the nut is white and almost as hard as the ivory of elephant tusks. The short, fat little palm trees on which the nuts grow have beautiful leaves. Big pods or burrs grow around the trunk of the tree and in these strange-looking pods are the nuts.

The natives of Ecuador gather the nuts and take them down the river on rafts made of balsa wood, to the port of Guayaquil, where they are shipped. Other things that you use may be made of *tagua*. It is sometimes known as "vegetable ivory."

Panama hats are made in Ecuador, not in Panamá. They were called Panama hats because they were first sold in Panamá. One of the places where they are made has a funny name—Jipijapa, which is pronounced Hepeehapa. The material from which the hats are woven grows on the *toquilla* palm tree. This is a tree with fan-shaped leaves. The large green leaves are cut, put in boiling water, and bleached. Then the straw is cut into small pieces ready to weave. The workers who weave the hats keep water near by to moisten the straw so it will not be brittle and break as they weave.

Americans used to pay large prices for finely woven Panama hats, but we do not wear as many of these hats as we did, so not so many can be made in Ecuador.

INDIAN MOTHER
AND CHILD-

A LETTER FROM ECUADOR

Dear Children:

In Quito there aren't four different seasons. Here we have only Spring. Sometimes it does not rain for a long time, and then the ground is very sandy. This is because the soil is volcanic. Quito is surrounded by mountains.

We have the most beautiful sunsets here. Every evening the sky is different. Sometimes it is red or yellow and then every house has a tinge of that color. Sometimes the sky is red and has a dark blue background. As Quito is so high, and is near the equator, we can see the stars of the northern and southern firmament.

There are about 100,000 people in this town. There are very many Indian babies because nearly every mother has at least five children. She would have more if some of her children did not die, but the death rate here is very high.

The Indians live just anywhere. Mostly they live in tiny shacks with the whole family.

On the roads you will see a great many funny things. You may see a little Indian girl of about four years carrying a baby on her back. Often you meet a woman carrying chickens, geese or ducks or turkeys on her back. As the woman runs, the geese wobble from left to right and they make such a noise. Sometimes you meet a woman carrying a whole baked pig on a very large plate on her head. Often it has a slice of lemon in its snout to make it look more appetizing.

Many Indians own *tiendas*. These are very tiny shops. There are big markets, too. The *Mercado Central* (Central Market) is the biggest in Quito. Only the women sell. Each has her own little stand where she sells her vegetables or fruits. Above her stall is a metal plate with her name. All the women wear white caps on their heads.

The churches are very old and beautiful. As Ecuador used to be so rich in gold, they are decorated in a most splendid way.

There are eight moving picture houses. The largest one is the Bolívar.

The best Ecuadorean girls' school in Quito is the *24 de Mayo* (Twenty-fourth of May). I go to the American school for both boys and girls.

ANN



PERÚ LAND OF THE INCAS

PERÚ CAN NEVER FORGET—EVEN if it should want to—that it was

the land of the Incas. Peruvians are proud of the fact that when the Indians in other parts of the continent were uncivilized savages, the Incas had built up a fine civilization. Everywhere there are things that remind the traveller in Perú of the Incas and of the other civilized peoples who lived there thousands of years ago. Down on the coast, near the city of Lima, are the ruins of an old pre-Inca city, in which the houses were built of sun-dried bricks. Up in the mountains is the city of Cuzco, and there the stone buildings made by the Incas still stand. Above Lima, on the coast, is another city called Chan Chan, where the adobe buildings were beautifully preserved. But, after they had stood there in the dry, rainless desert for hundreds of years, along came a terrible rainstorm. It rained for seven days and seven nights and much of the city of Chan Chan was washed away.

That was not the worst of it. All along the Peruvian coast the little adobe houses in which people were living, melted! In the big city of Lima the houses leaked, for houses in Perú are not built for rainstorms. In Perú you need not carry an umbrella. In the summer time you do not say, "It's a fine day," because almost every day is fine. You may look up at the mountains and see big, black storm clouds gathering, but soon they roll away without anything happening.

It is because the climate is so dry that many buried treasures are found in the dry sand of Perú. At Chan Chan a beautiful golden crown was found buried in the sand. All kinds of vases and jars are dug up. Some of them are like the ones pictured on page 90. They are often found in pieces, then the pieces are carefully glued together. Sometimes the museum has employed children to fit the pieces together, because, they say, children are good at doing picture puzzles! In some places mummies are found buried in the sand. When a great chief or a king was buried he was wrapped in many layers of fine fabrics. Here is a picture of a laborer digging out one of these strange, shapeless mounds. When it was unwrapped, the museum gained many pieces of cloth



FINDING
A MUMMY—

MUMMY UNWRAPPED

woven with lovely designs. And inside the last wrapping was the mummy of the dead chief, in a sitting position.

When I was in Perú I was quite startled as I walked through the ruins of an old pre-Inca city to see many human bones lying on the surface of the sand. These were dug up by treasure seekers. The government does not now permit this and the cities are guarded.

OTHER PARTS OF PERÚ

There are really three parts to Perú, each part quite different from the others. All along the coast is the sandy desert, with its green river valleys. Farmers who live on the coast grow cotton and rice, but all the fields must be irrigated or watered by ditches that run through them. The water from these ditches comes from the rivers that run down from the Andes.

Then there are the western slopes of the Andes, which are still dry and rocky and rainless. Here there are deposits of minerals, and the silver and copper mines are in this part of Perú. Not so long ago it was difficult to get to the mountains or over them. The Andes could be crossed only on foot or on mules. It was a long, dangerous journey.

Then there came to Perú an engineer from the United States named Henry Meiggs. "Build a railroad over the Andes?" he said when the Peruvian government asked him if he could. "Why not? Anywhere a llama goes I can take a train." So he planned and built the highest standard-gauge railroad in the world. It climbs to a height of almost three miles and it has over sixty tunnels and even more

bridges. It goes over deep ravines and along the edges of steep precipices.

Those who take this railroad high up into the mountains and over them, come to the third part of Perú, the forest region. On the eastern slopes of the Andes much rain falls, and there are dense forests. It is difficult to travel from this section to Lima, though not as difficult now as before the airplane came. In 1941 an airplane forced down in the mountains found a village in which all the people were white and spoke Spanish. Over thirty years ago these people started to travel to the coast and became lost in the mountains. So they built their own village, lived there and had children, but never heard about the outside world until the airplane arrived. This gives some idea of how large and wild this mountain region is.

CITIES OF PERÚ

Lima, the capital of Perú, and Callao, the chief seaport, are fine, modern cities. Lima was built several miles inland to be safe from pirates. Once upon a time it was a beautiful Spanish city. There were houses with carved wooden balconies. Fountains played in the courtyards or *patios* of the houses, and the courtyards were decorated with bright-colored tiles. Earthquakes have destroyed the city several times, and now most of the buildings are modern. They are built of strong concrete so that they can stand severe earthquake shocks for which Lima must be prepared.

But those who like old things can also find some charming old houses and buildings in Lima. The cathedral is very

THEY LIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA
CATHEDRAL AT LIMA.

old. In a chapel in this cathedral is the mummy of Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror who founded the city. There is an old house called the Torre Tagle palace that is very beautiful and that tells us something about the way the city used to look. If we stand on its carved wooden balconies, we can pretend to be Spanish ladies and gentlemen looking down at one of the grand processions that so often passed along the streets of Lima.

Arequipa, second city of Perú, is over seven thousand feet up in the Andes, and it is much more Spanish than Lima. It lies at the base of three huge volcanoes. The middle one is called *El Misti*, which means "The Old Man." Most of the houses in Arequipa are built of white lava stone that was thrown out by the volcanoes many years ago. In Arequipa it seldom rains and it is cool except in the middle of the day. Beautiful flowers grow in the gardens. As the climate is about the same all the year round, chrysanthemums and

roses and spring flowers are all in bloom together. There are many beautiful flowering trees, and climbing geraniums grow all the way to the tops of the tall stone walls that are built around many of the gardens.

Arequipa is not only a beautiful city, it is a busy one and the center of the wool industry. Here you will see factories in which there are Indians weaving wool into cloth. They weave wool not only from sheep, but also llama and alpaca wool.

WONDERFUL CITIES OF THE MOUNTAINS

High up in the mountains of Perú, above Arequipa, is the city of Cuzco, which was once the capital of the great Inca Empire. People go to Cuzco to see the stone buildings of the Incas, for many of them are still standing. It is a puzzle to us how the Incas cut these huge blocks of stone and how they moved them from place to place. Men who have studied it, tell us that the stones were cut with copper tools. To move them, the smaller stones were carried, bigger ones dragged, and perhaps the largest ones were moved by hundreds of men working in short shifts so they would not become too tired. It is thought that some of the stones were even carried in litters.

In the district around Cuzco, there are many flocks of llamas and alpacas. There, too, you will see many Indians and they wear interesting, bright-colored costumes. They dress almost as the people did who lived there in Inca times. They are not known as Incas, they are Quechua Indians. "Inca" was really not the name of a tribe, but of the rulers

Machu Picchu is a city of white stone and there are stone houses and terraces and temples—even a stone sundial. Once upon a time, these houses had thatched roofs and they were comfortable to live in, with curtains hung in the doorways and llama and vicuña rugs on the floors. People walked the streets and worked in the fields and in their houses. Now only the bright birds of the jungle fly over the old city and lizards make their homes in the stone walls.

IN THE COTTON FIELDS OF PERU

When we read old stories of the Incas, we read that those who lived in the mountains, in cities such as Cuzco, wore warm clothing made of llama and vicuña wool, but those who lived on the coast wore clothing of finely woven cotton cloth. So, hundreds of years ago, cotton grew in Peru, as it does today.

It is interesting to visit the cotton fields. The plants look very healthy. Peru grows one of the finest grades of cotton in the world. Yet we know that the fields are entirely watered by irrigation, and on those ditches that run through the fields, the life of the cotton plant depends. The workers in the cotton fields live in very temporary-looking houses of mud and bamboo. Some of these houses have walls but no roofs—a roof being scarcely necessary in such a dry land.

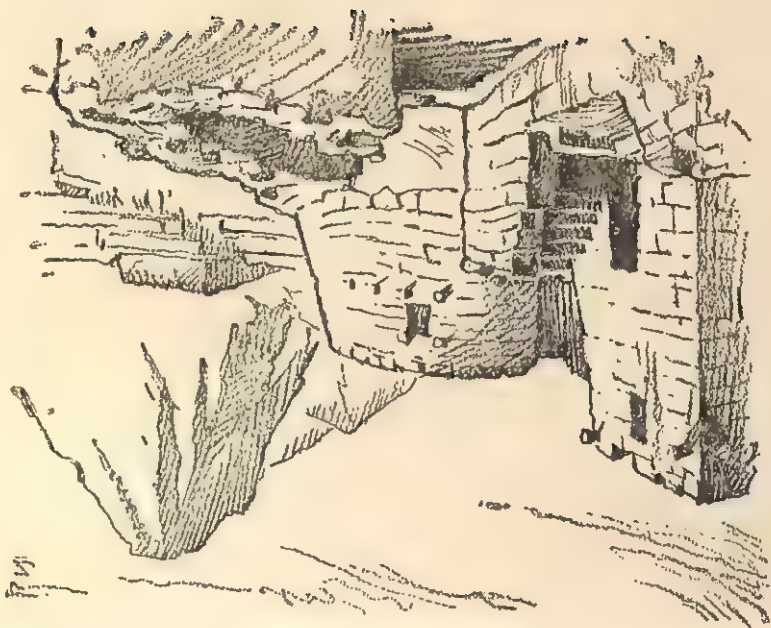
THE HOME OF THE POTATO

When you eat a baked potato, or fluffy mashed potatoes, or sweet potatoes, do you ever think of Peru? Probably you do

of the various tribes that made up the Inca Empire. They have kept many of the same musical instruments and dance the same dances.

The most thrilling city of all is in the jungle some miles from Cuzco and we take an *autocarrril*, or automobile that runs on tracks, to get there. For hundreds of years, no one knew of this city hidden in the jungle. Then in 1911, an American discovered it. Its name is Machu Picchu.

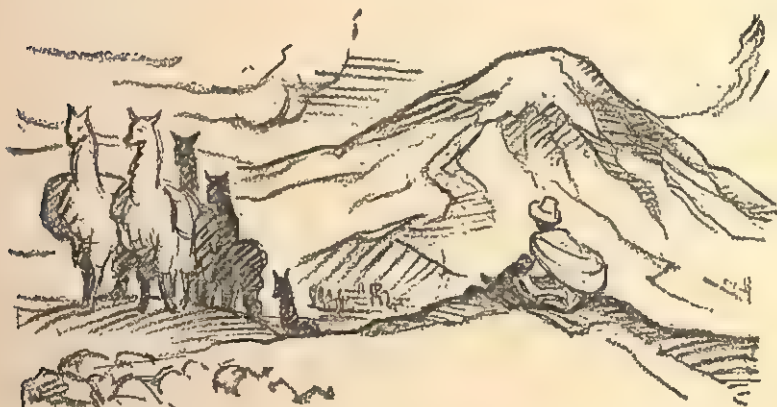
How excited Hiram Bingham must have been when he found the city! He had heard that there were ruins in that part of the world. It was difficult for him and his Indian guide to cut their way through the jungle, but at last they found the wonderful city, almost hidden by trees and vines.



not, but Perú is the original home of the potato. We speak of "Irish potatoes" now, because once potatoes were useful in helping Ireland through a famine, but the "Irish potato" was first Peruvian. From Perú and other South American countries, the potato travelled to North America and to Europe, where it became a most important article of food.

OIL IN THE DESERT

South America has both the wettest and the driest situations in the world for oil wells. In the Peruvian desert hundreds of oil derricks rise from the sand, while in Venezuela the oil derricks rise from the water of a lake! Talara is the chief oil port of Perú. At Talara there is practically nothing to be seen but derricks and more derricks, with a scrubby cactus or Peruvian pine tree here and there.



VOLCANO · AT · AREQUIPA



BOLIVIA COUNTRY IN THE CLOUDS

SUPPOSE THAT YOU WERE AN Indian living in Bolivia some years ago. You lived in a crude little hut on the dry *altiplano*, or high plateau, not far from Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable lake in the world. Sometimes you went to the lake and saw the *balsas*, or rafts made of reed, with their strange sails. On the shore were boats lying in the sun to dry. That was the worst of these *balsas*; after a time, they got water-logged and had to be dried out. Sometimes they sank very suddenly, taking their crews with them.

Then, one day, word went around that a new kind of boat was coming to the lake, a boat that would not sink and that never had to be dried out. Of course, you were there to see it come! It did not look much like a boat, but like a great many bundles carried on the backs of mules. It had come all the way across the ocean from Europe and up the mountains to the lake. You watched eagerly when the boat was put together. At last it was in the water and surely it was a magic thing with a chimney in the middle that smoked!

The story of this first steamboat on Lake Titicaca is told in a book called *The Pack Train Steamboat*. Since then several steamers have carried passengers on the lake. All of them have had to be taken up there in pieces, but the others that came later travelled by train. The natives' *balsas* still sail

on the lake and still lie on the shore to dry in the sun.

It is a very interesting place, this lake on the high plateau. The water is so cold that only one kind of fish can live in it, and all around the lake rise snow-capped mountains. The Indians who live here have a hard time keeping warm, as the plain is almost treeless, with little wood to burn.

Long before the Incas lived in Perú, a tribe of civilized people lived on the high plateau of Bolivia. Not far from Lake Titicaca are ruins of buildings made of tremendous stones, and strange-looking giant idols carved out of stone. On islands in the lake there are ruins of palaces and temples. The Incas believed that the very first Inca rulers came from the Island of the Sun in Lake Titi-

BALSA ON LAKE TITICACA





caca and that these first rulers were really Children of the Sun. So the temples were built on these islands in their honor.

ABOUT BOLIVIA

Bolivia is the highest of the South American republics, and the third largest. High up in the Andes there is a huge plateau, most of it dry and barren, and part of this table-land is Bolivia, the country named for Simón Bolívar.

Bolivia is entirely an inland country, since, in a war with Chile, she lost her seaports. As Bolivia is largely a mining country, and minerals have to be exported, this does not make her very happy. Chile allows her to use a port, but this is not the same as owning it.

There is some question in people's minds as to whether the city of La Paz is the capital of Bolivia. The government

is there, and it is now considered the capital. The old capital was Sucre, named after General Sucre.

RICHES OF BOLIVIA

In early days there were famous silver mines in Bolivia. In Europe the hill of Potosí was well known, for it was in this hill that huge quantities of silver were mined. It was silver from the mines of Potosí that the Spanish "Silver Fleet" took back to Spain once each year. The city of Potosí was a very rich one and people who lived there had beautiful houses. After a time, most of the silver had been mined, but still the earth of Bolivia held riches. Tin was found, and the tin mines of Bolivia are most important. When you look at the canned goods in your kitchen, you can think that perhaps the tin that makes the cans came from Bolivian tin mines. Bolivia has other minerals, and a large supply of oil.

Two miles above sea level, surrounded by big snow-capped mountains, is La Paz, "the City of Peace." As La Paz is so high, some visitors not accustomed to altitude find it difficult to breathe or to move quickly. The people who live there are used to it.

As the city is built in a deep valley or canyon, the streets are very steep, and this helps to make La Paz beautiful. Although it is a modern city, there are many colorful Indians, and the market at La Paz is famous. On market days, hundreds of Indians and *cholos* (half Indian, half Spanish) come to sell all kinds of things in the market. These people wear very bright-colored clothes and the women wear many-colored skirts. Flocks of llamas may be seen going through the streets of La Paz, taking products to the market.



CHILE THE SEACOAST REPUBLIC

IF YOU LIVED IN THE NORTHERN part of Chile, you would never need an umbrella or a raincoat, for, just as in Perú, there is little rain. Sometimes it does not rain for forty or fifty years. In Santiago, you would need an umbrella for about three months in the year, and farther south it rains a good part of the time! This makes the narrow, coastal country very interesting, for it has all kinds of climate. As we saw when we flew over it, the northern part is desert, in the middle there are many rivers and fertile valleys, farther south it is very green, and here are the mountains and lakes of Chile's beautiful lake district. And *very* far south it is cold, with glaciers, and snow a good part of the year. The temperature of Chile varies from 91° in the north to 17° in the south.

The desert of Chile is most important, and, although it looks dry and bare, it is very rich, for here are the important nitrate mines. In the ground, nitrate of soda is found, and without this fertilizer wheat and other crops would not grow so well. It was even more important before other countries found out how to make commercial nitrates.

If you cut your finger, you put iodine on it to prevent infection. Iodine has saved thousands of lives, and nearly all of the world's supply of it comes from the nitrate district of Chile.

Chile also has large copper mines, most of them owned and worked by North American firms.

CITIES OF CHILE

Valparaíso, chief port of Chile, means "Vale of Paradise" and it is a beautiful city. It is built on several levels and to get from one part of the city to another there are big "ascensors" or elevators.

Going from Valparaíso to Santiago, the capital city, one goes up and up, for Santiago is 2,000 feet up in the mountains. It, too, is a most beautiful city, for above it rise the tallest peaks of the Andes.

The people of Santiago are fairer than most of those we have seen in Colombia, Ecuador and Perú. In the first place,



SANTA LUCIA · SANTIAGO.

the climate is different. It is not very hot in summer, nor cold in winter, and there is no tropical sun to darken skins. In the second place, many of the Spanish people here have married fair-skinned, blue-eyed people from northern Europe, so that some Chileans even have gray or blue eyes.

Through the center of Santiago runs a handsome boulevard which is called Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins, after Bernardo O'Higgins, the hero of Chilean independence.

AT SCHOOL IN SANTIAGO

In some of the principal cities of South America, there are "American Schools" conducted by people from the United States. Many South American children go to these schools because there they learn to speak English. One of the largest and finest of these schools is in one of the suburbs of Santiago. It is called Santiago College, though it is not really a college but an elementary and high school.

Now we are going to pay a visit to Santiago College. We drive along Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins, past beautiful parks and children's playgrounds. Most of the important public buildings are here, and we pass the Museum of Art and the Medical School, and Law School of the University. In the tree-bordered streets of the suburbs, we notice that, although it is March, the leaves are turning brown and falling from the trees. In the parks are goldenrod and asters, for, below the equator, seasons are opposite from ours and, in Chile, our spring months are fall months.

Here we are at the school! We go through the entrance gate of a handsome building in Spanish style. There is a *patio* surrounded on three sides by arched corridors and

through the arches one looks at a beautiful garden and, beyond that, the snow-covered peaks of the Andes. A lovely place to go to school!

Three girls in school uniforms come to take us around the building. The six hundred girls who go to school here, are very proud of their school. Some are day pupils, some live here and sleep in the attractive rooms and dormitories. They take us to the library, and there we find many of the books that are in school libraries in our own country, for the girls in this school can all read English. On one wall we see a poster for our Spring Book Festival. This makes us feel very close to our own country.

We stop, also, to visit the *Liceo Manuel de Salas*, a Chilean school, the very school mentioned in the first chapter of this book. The girls here wear school uniforms, the boys do not.

SCHOOL GIRLS
IN SANTIAGO



INDIANS OF CHILE

In the shops of Santiago, we see beautiful silver necklaces made from the headbands worn by the Araucanian Indians. These Indians now live in the south of Chile, and they are among the most interesting of South American Indians. They were fierce and warlike and they were never really conquered by the Spanish, but retreated to the south. There they made a treaty with the Spanish.

In one of the history books used by children in the Chilean schools there is part of a long poem about the bravery of the Araucanos.

HACIENDAS AND THEIR PEOPLE

Before we leave Chile, we want to visit one of the big estates or *haciendas*. Most of the land in Chile is owned by about five hundred families, and on each estate is the big house and many small houses for the workers. The *hacienda* we are going to visit is in the grape-growing district. All around it are the vineyards, where the grapevines are neatly trained in rows. The houses of the workers are of adobe and they are made attractive by many flowering plants. Almost every house has its grapevine arbor, some of the families are sitting under the arbor having their midday meal. We see the big house with its lovely garden, and then go on to see the wine-presses, the cellars and the bottling rooms. Chile exports a great deal of wine.

On our way back from the *hacienda*, we go through fruit orchards, and see many high wagons loaded with melons of all kinds. Along the road are high walls, we wish we could see behind them.

MAN WITH WINE CASK



Some of the *haciendas* are far up in the mountains and it is difficult to travel to them. There are ranches where we see the Chilean cowboys in their short, striped ponchos. Some of the children who live on these faraway *haciendas* can never learn to read or write, for there are no schools. The government sends people out to teach the country people hygiene and show them how to weave rugs and ponchos. They send books, too, to those who can read. If you visited a peasant home far up in the Andes, you might find a whole family eagerly reading one of the books sent out by the government. And what do you suppose the book would be? *The Adventures of Don Quixote*, or *The Adventures of Pinocchio* or, perhaps, the fairy tales of Grimm or Andersen! The grown-ups like these as well as the children. Sometimes, when a book comes to a peasant home the family will sit up almost all night to read it.

The government also sends out a magazine that the coun-

try people enjoy. In it are stories and poems. There are pages that tell about the history of Chile, and others that tell the people how to keep themselves and their houses neat and clean. The people write stories for the magazine, too, and sometimes their stories are printed. They write about the things that they do every day, but they also write fairy tales and folk tales of the country. The magazine has made many friends for the Department of Agriculture, which sends it out. The people write to tell the Department their joys and sorrows, they tell of births, deaths and marriages.

THE CITY THAT IS FARTHEST SOUTH

At the very tip of South America, is the city that is farther south than any town in the world. Its name is Magallanes, after Ferdinand Magellan. To reach it, one must either take a ship from Valparaíso, or travel south by train and automobile. Going south, one travels through the beautiful lake district of Chile where tall snow-capped mountains rise beside sparkling lakes.

People from Santiago often spend their summers at the lakes. If you were to ask the children at Santiago College where their summer vacations were spent, they would tell you that they went to the beautiful seashore town of Viña del Mar and others would say that they had been to the lakes.

Leaving the lake district, the country becomes wilder and wilder. There are endless plains where sheep graze, and plains too wild and bare for sheep to find any food. On the Straits of Magellan is the city that is so far south. It is not wild and primitive, it has beautiful buildings, and is quite an up-to-date city.

CHILEAN COWBOYS



The Straits of Magellan are owned by Chile and Argentina and cannot be fortified except by agreement between the two countries. As we look at the map these straits may not seem very important to us, but they are. In times of peace not many large vessels go through the straits. In time of war they become more important because vessels can pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific by using the Straits of Magellan instead of the Panama Canal.

A LETTER FROM CHILE

Dear Children:

My family lives on a big farm, *El Patagual*, at Bulnes, Chile. We moved here after the earthquake in 1938, which ruined our old home, *Las Lagunas*.

At this time of year (September), which is our spring, I am at school in the city of Chillán.

When I am in the country, I like to go out to the barn before breakfast for a drink of *apoyo*. *Apoyo* is the last milk from the cow at the morning's milking. The rest of the milk is sent away to be pasteurized, but we drink this raw. It is warm and good.

Our new home is not so cold and windy in winter as *Las Lagunas*, which was on top of a hill. From the hill we could see the mountains and the big lake that the house was named after. In our woods and pastures there are many *espinos*, a kind of pine tree.

Most of our farmhouses are made of adobe, with one long, low storey. All across the front is an open passageway covered with ivy. We heat our houses with a fireplace. Where we live, there is no snow in winter, but lots of cold rain and wind. The family gathers in the *galería*, a long large room. Often we play phonograph records.

The kitchen is in a separate building. We cook in an open fireplace that is big enough to stand in.

We bake bread in a special round oven set on a brick platform. First you heat the oven by building a fire inside it for about 20 minutes. We use stalks of grapevines and *espinos* for the fire. When the oven is hot, you pull out the fire and put in the loaves of bread. The loaves are placed on a paddle with a long handle, because the heat will not let you walk up to the door of the oven. While the bread is baking, it must be turned now and then. The smell of the baking bread makes you hungry.

When the bread is cooked, we wrap it in cloth and put it away in big baskets.

LIDIA



ARGENTINA LAND OF THE PAMPAS

ARGENTINA IS ONE OF THE MOST progressive countries in South America, and one of the wealthiest. When I was in Buenos Aires, I read advertisements in the paper printed in English that puzzled me. "Wanted: A governess to go to the camp," or "Wanted: A governess. Must be fond of the camp." Did they have many summer camps, I wondered. And why did the governess have to be fond of them? Then I found out that "the camp" is what every one who lives in Buenos Aires calls the *pampas*. It is short for *campo*, meaning country. Of course the governess would have to like "the camp" if she were going there to live, because she would be on a ranch miles away from the nearest neighbors and she might get lonely. Ranches are very big and very far apart.

When we see the thousands of cattle on the *pampas*, we remember that when the Spaniards came there were no cattle. All the cattle had to be brought over on sailing ships, as they had to be in our country. The Indians had never seen cattle until, in 1552, two Portuguese men landed with seven cows and one bull. The good grass of the *pampas* agreed so well with the cattle, that soon there were thousands of wild cattle. At one time, hides were used in Argentina instead of money.

When meat became more valuable, the Argentinians began to import fine cattle to improve the breed. There was one great problem on the *pampas*—water. When there was a drought, thousands of cattle died. Then windmills were imported from the United States to pump the deep water up to the surface so that the cattle would have enough to drink. Now on the *pampas* there are tall windmills everywhere.

Another problem was that one man could not keep his cattle together, they would stray over the *pampas*. This meant barbed wire fences, but there were no trees on those flat plains except those that had been carefully planted, so where were the posts? Posts were brought from the Chaco region where there is plenty of hard wood. After the fences were built, wild animals such as the puma and the jaguar could not prey on the cattle.

The *gaucho*, or Argentine cowboy, usually half Indian, half Spanish, was a very romantic figure indeed. At one time he wore a striking and handsome costume, now he dresses more plainly. In shops in Buenos Aires, you will see many handsome leather-bound books, fine editions of the classic



poem of Argentina, *Martín Fierro*, the story of a *gaucho*.

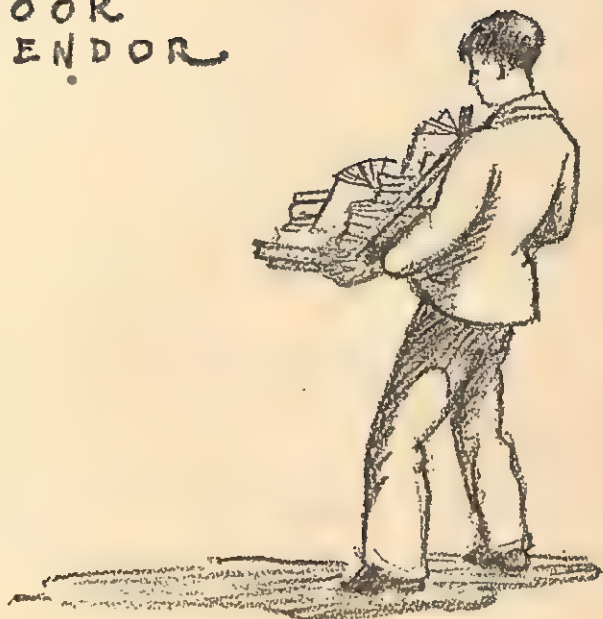
Argentina is also a great sheep-raising country, and ranks fourth among the countries of the world in the production of wool. Many of the sheep are at the southern tip of Argentina and Chile—Tierra del Fuego.

A great deal of the *pampa* has now been planted in wheat, flax, alfalfa and other crops. It has been somewhat difficult for us to trade with Argentina because she grows the same things we do. We also have huge herds of cattle and large wheat fields. We can buy wool because we do not produce enough in our own country, and we buy hides and canned meat. The war has made it possible for us to buy more things from Argentina.

CITIES OF ARGENTINA

From the *pampas*, we go to the big city of Buenos Aires, built on a flat plain at the mouth of Río de la Plata. Buenos Aires is more like our cities than any of the South American capitals. Here we see tall skyscrapers, wide avenues, beautiful parks. One of the avenues, Avenida Nueve de Julio, is the widest street in the world. Under it you will find parking space for hundreds of cars.

The central square of Buenos Aires, Plaza de Mayo, is handsome. At one end of it is the President's palace, which is painted pink and called the *Casa Rosada* or Pink House. At one side is a pale green cathedral in which San Martín, the brave liberator of the south, is buried. There are gardens and statues everywhere. In another plaza is the Capitol

BOOK
• VENDOR

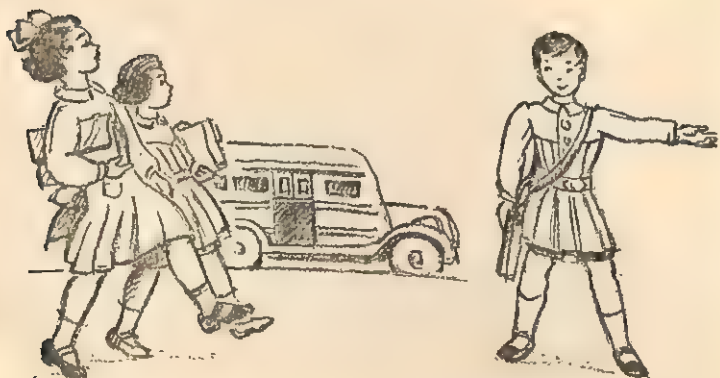
building, which looks something like our Capitol in Washington. It is pictured on page 112.

The traffic in Buenos Aires moves very fast, and small, fat buses hurry along all the streets. In some places the traffic is directed by policemen in tall towers, in other places pedestrians cross the streets when and how they can. The main shopping street, Calle Florida, is closed to traffic during certain hours, so pedestrians can walk in the street itself as well as on the sidewalks.

It happened that when I arrived in Buenos Aires it was just as school had been dismissed. I shall never forget the streets full of children, dressed all alike in their school uni-

forms. Both boys and girls wear a white coat-apron, the boys often wear colored bow ties and the girls, white or colored bows on their hair. Many of the school bags slung over their shoulders were of bright colors, so they made a lively picture. When I visited the school supply store, the school books were as gay in color as the school bags. Argentina publishes more books than any other South American country, and the school books are most attractive. They do not have as many story books for children as we have, many of the books are about heroes such as Bolívar and San Martín. But in the bookstores there are a number of our books translated into Spanish and on the covers of some of them are our old friends Pluto and Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. On Calle Florida one may also see a street vendor with his tray of books. The children cluster around him and seem eager to buy his wares.

Argentina has other fine cities besides Buenos Aires. Not



SCHOOL CHILDREN
- ARGENTINA -

all of the country is flat, there are forests and mountains, too.

Three of the most progressive countries in South America are known as the A B C republics. Argentina is the A republic, can you guess the others?

A LETTER FROM ARGENTINA

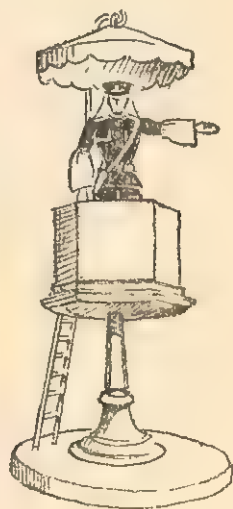
Dear Boys and Girls:

In Argentina boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 13 go to primary school. Before classes start we all meet in the assembly hall to sing patriotic songs. My favorite is *Marcha de San Lorenzo*, about San Martín, the liberator of Argentina.

Our public schools in Buenos Aires are so crowded that some children go to school in the morning and others in the afternoon. We have school four hours each day.

Three times a week we have handicrafts. My favorite is embroidery. In August I was at the Western Hemisphere Girl Scout encampment at East Otis, Massachusetts, and all the American girls liked my embroidered dress.

In most of our schools is a famous picture of the revolution in 1810, when the people drove the Spanish government out of Argentina. It shows the people standing under umbrellas in the rain in front of the governor's house. Every one knows the slogan under this picture—*El pueblo quiere saber de qué se trata*. This means "The



people want to know what it is all about." We use this expression in conversation, when we want to know what somebody is saying.

I am now starting secondary school, and feel grown up. Now I eat *la cena*, our evening dinner, at 9 o'clock with my parents instead of eating early as children do.

My father is an engineer for the Standard Oil Company. From our apartment we can see the ships in the Buenos Aires harbor. We have a Chevrolet, but I am not allowed to drive until I am 18.

I liked the United States very much, and learned many American words like *okay*, *hi*, *snappy*, and *cute*.

Chaol That is Argentine slang for *so long*.

IRMA



PARAGUAY INLAND REPUBLIC

PARAGUAY IS ONE OF THE South American republics that have had the most wars and revolutions, the other being Bolivia. The reason why these countries have done so much fighting is that they have no seacoast, and a country that is inland always wants ports on the sea. Once Paraguay declared war on *three* countries, Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia! When you think of the size of those countries, you will not be surprised that about half Paraguay's men were killed. This has meant that, with only women to do most of the work, Paraguay has been slower in developing than some of the other countries. Also Paraguay has no seacoast, only a river which leads to the sea and down which goods must be shipped.

The Indians of Paraguay still talk their own language and have books written in it. Lace weaving is today one of their great industries and we may buy many fine pieces of lace from them.

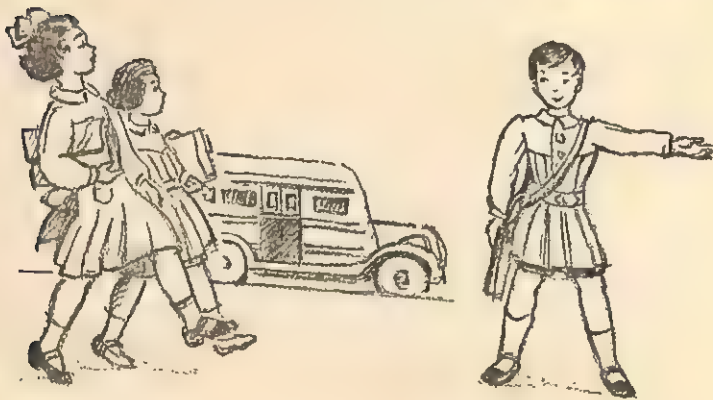
TREES THAT WORK FOR PARAGUAY

The Ilex or Maté Tree

If you visit Paraguay or Brazil, you will be sure to want to taste *yerba maté*, which is a kind of South American tea,

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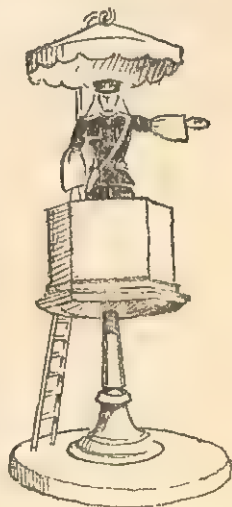
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and which is a favorite drink of the *gauchos* of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. Perhaps, just to see how it tastes, you will buy some *maté* tea and have a South American tea party in your classroom. Here is the Brazilian recipe for making the tea. (Brazilians spell the name of the tea differently and Chile spells it without the accent, *mate*, Argentina uses the accent which shows how it is pronounced.)

Lay 2 tablespoons of matte in an ordinary teapot. Pour boiling water to fill. Let it stand for five minutes. Pass through a percolator and serve. Matte should not be boiled nor remain in contact with the water more than five minutes. Keep the beverage only in glass or pottery receptacles. Take it plain, adding a slice of lemon or milk to satisfy your taste. Serve it proudly on all occasions.

You will probably drink your *maté* tea from a glass or cup, perhaps through a straw. In South American countries it is sometimes made in a special container which is a gourd and called *maté*, and drunk through a metal or silver ornamented tube called a *bombilla*.

Maté is made from the dried leaves of a tree of the holly family. These leaves are heated over a hardwood fire until they become brittle, then ground into small pieces in a mill. They are then put into packages ready for use.

The Quebracho Tree

This tree is very useful to Paraguay because it produces a very hard and durable wood. Indeed, the name of the tree means "axe breaker." This wood is used for railroad ties, for furniture, and tannin, used in tanning hides to make leather,

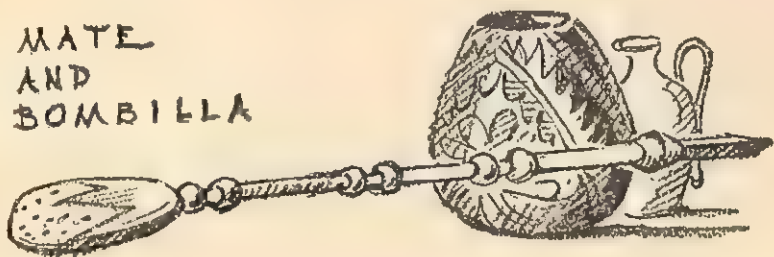
is extracted from the tree. The posts for the barbed wire fences of the Argentine ranches are often made of this hard wood. It is also useful in Paraguay, itself, for Paraguay is a cattle-raising country.

PARAGUAY'S CAPITAL

The story of Asunción, Paraguay's capital city, goes far back into South American history. When the settlers at Buenos Aires were forced to leave because of fierce Indians, they founded a settlement at Asunción. Paraguay was at that time the country of the Guaraní Indians. The Spanish Jesuit priests worked among these Indians, taught them and helped them to be friendly to the Spanish settlers.

Now Asunción is beginning to be a modern city, though, because of the war that kept Paraguay from developing, it has been slower in losing its old ways than some other South American cities.

MATE AND BOMBILLA





URUGUAY THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC

URUGUAY IS THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC in South America, and is about the size of our state of North Dakota. The little country lies tucked in between big Argentina and Brazil. At various times, both these countries have wanted it, but Uruguay has kept its independence and made its big neighbors respect it.

Although Uruguay is small, it is one of the most progressive of the South American countries. As it is small, almost all of the land is under cultivation. Here are broad plains with sheep and cattle grazing on them, and cultivated fields, but no tall mountains or wild jungles. Because it is a cattle-raising country there are *gauchos*, as in Argentina. In Uruguay, you will not find many Indians, nearly all of the people are Spanish or from other European countries.

Another reason why Uruguay is a prosperous little country, is that it lies in the temperate zone and has an excellent climate.

Uruguay has some of the best laws of any South American country. There is no child labor, and criminals are not given the death penalty. There are good laws for workers in industries, and old age pensions. These are among the reasons why we consider Uruguay so progressive. This small country is also a leader in affairs that concern all the Americas.

URUGUAY'S CAPITAL

Montevideo, the capital city, has an interesting story about its name. Behind the city rises a hill, and the story goes that an early explorer, seeing this hill, exclaimed, "*Monte video*," meaning, "I see a mountain."

The city of Montevideo is one of the healthiest cities in the world, and it is used as a summer resort by people from Brazil and Argentina. On its beautiful beaches are rows and rows of bath houses and gaily striped tents. But Montevideo is not all bathing beaches, it is a fine, modern city with attractive houses and public buildings. Sometimes it is called "the City of Roses," because at a certain time of the year so many roses are in bloom.



In Montevideo you will see a statue to General José Artigas who was the hero of Uruguay's independence. He was a *gaucho* leader, and Uruguay partly owes the fact that it is an independent nation to the fighting spirit of its *gauchos*, for, when he started with a small army to fight for the freedom of his country, many *gauchos* joined him. His story is an unusual one, because the people loved him so that they followed him everywhere, and a great part of the country-people camped with the army as it moved from place to place. General Artigas was not successful in winning independence for his country, but he had started the work and independence followed soon after.



BRAZIL THE LARGEST REPUBLIC

THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL is the largest of the American republics—larger than the United States of America. Long ago Brazil was called *Pindorama* by the Indians, meaning "Land of Palms." Then it was named Brasil because of the color of the dye which came from a wood found there. This reminded Europeans of the glowing coals in a brazier (*brasa* in Portuguese) and so they called the country Brasil.

Of course the place that every one wants to visit first in Brazil is the capital city, Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro means "River of January," but there isn't any river. The explorer who found Guanabara Bay, on which the city stands, thought it was a river, and as he found it on a January day, he called it River of January. Although it was all a mistake, Rio has kept the name.

The Brazilians say that Rio is the most beautiful city in the world. Certainly it has the loveliest situation, on beautiful Guanabara Bay with its hundred or more small islands. Behind the city is a circle of mountains, and the city itself climbs uphill from the sea.

A VISIT IN RIO

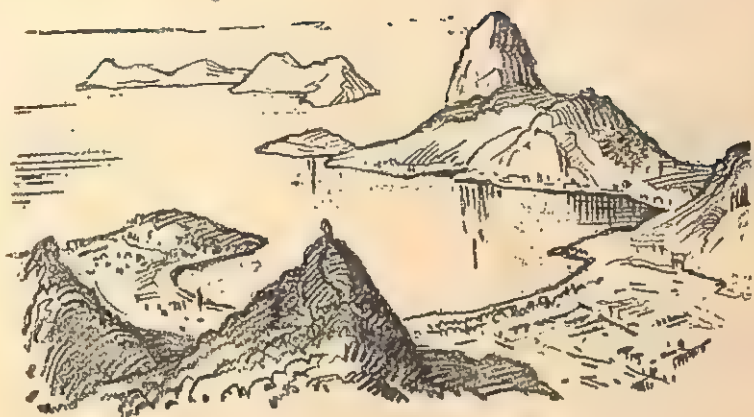
If we should come into Rio by boat our ship would dock in the middle of the city, by a park. No ugly dockyards for

Rio! But this time we are landing by plane, and the airport Santos Dumont is also right in the center of the city. Other cities have built airports far outside the city limits, but Rio made a place for hers. In the middle of the city, near the waterfront there was a hill that didn't seem to be of much use to any one, and that was keeping the cool air from the downtown section. So the city had the hill levelled, and with the earth from it built the little peninsula on which the airport stands. When the hill was gone the downtown section was several degrees cooler, so every one was pleased.

As we land at the beautiful airport we hear the hoarse voices of a whole cagedful of bright-colored birds. "Arara! Arara!" they shriek. We like to think it means, "Welcome to Brazil!" The Brazilians call these big birds of the parrot family *araras*; we call them macaws.

At once we see Pedro and Maria who are meeting us. We will stay at their house while we are in Rio. Maria is a pretty, slim girl with brown eyes and curly hair that is brushed back and fastened at her neck. It is a warm afternoon and she wears a dainty, embroidered dress. Pedro is older than Maria. He is in high school and he is wearing his white dress uniform, which makes him look like a little naval officer. Maria and Pedro shake hands with us. "We are so happy you have come!" They take us in their car to their home at Copacabana Beach. It is a long way from the airport to Copacabana, and we travel along Rio's beautiful waterfront drive.

Behind the city we can see the hill called *Corcovado*, the Hunchback. On it stands a beautiful, white statue of Christ, with His arms outstretched. Across the bay we see the famous Sugar Loaf rock that we have seen so often in pictures.



We'll take you up the Sugar Loaf before you go," Maria promises. "It's such fun!"

Now we are coming to Copacabana. There are pretty houses with gardens, and tall modern apartment houses. The beach is beautiful. We can scarcely wait to get on it.

"Tomorrow is Thursday," says Pedro. "We don't go to school on Thursday, so we can go swimming."

We stop before a charming house with a green hedge in front of it and big ferns in hanging baskets all along the porch. The children's mother and father come out to meet us.

"Bom dia, muito prazer em vê-la," says the Senhora. This means, "Good afternoon, I am so glad to see you."

The children's mother is Brazilian, their father from the United States, but he has lived many years in Brazil. Pedro and Maria speak both English and Portuguese.

Maria is not the only girl in the family. She introduces us to her three younger sisters and we find they are all Marias, too. Maria Luiza, Maria Amelia, Maria Gloria! A great many little girls in Brazil have Maria as a first or second name, because they are Catholic and named after the Virgin.

It is pleasant to stay with this Brazilian family. They are gay and friendly and every one is so polite. At dinner time we have fun over the Brazilian foods that are strange to us. We like *palmito* which is cut from the heart of a palm tree.

Dessert is preserved *caju*, a fruit that we call cashew.

On Thursday morning we go swimming. In the afternoon we take the bus downtown to see the city. The first place we go to is Avenida Rio Branco, the main shopping street. Rio Branco means "White River," and again there isn't any river! The street is called after Baron Rio Branco, a man who did a great deal for the welfare of Brazil.

"What lovely sidewalks!" we say, for the sidewalks are made of tiny pieces of white stone fitted together, with pat-



CORCOVADO

terns in black stone. Some of the patterns are like waves of the sea, others are flowers and butterflies.

We look at the shop windows. There are many jewelry shops with rings and pins and necklaces set with diamonds and amethysts and aquamarines that are found in Brazil. The biggest black diamond in the world was found in Brazil. It was called Star of the South. The third largest diamond was found there recently and called the President Vargas diamond after President Vargas of Brazil. This diamond was brought to the United States to be cut.

We are interested to know about President Vargas because we have heard of all that he has done for his country. He is a different kind of president from ours, because he has power to make all the laws. We see the President's palace which is a handsome building with a long row of royal palms leading up to it. Then we go back to the Avenida.

"What a lot of movies!" we say, as we walk along one part of the Avenida. "And there's Donald Duck!"

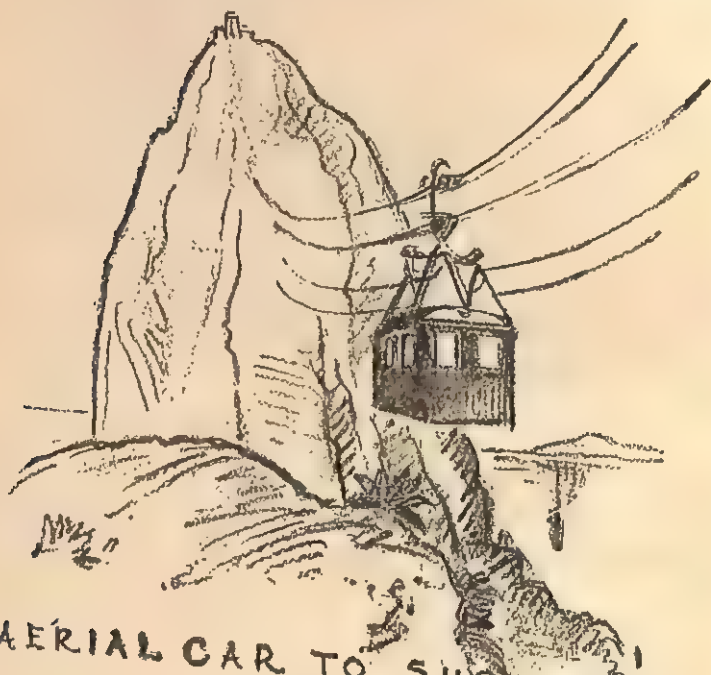
"We are very fond of your Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse," says Maria. "We like American movies." Some motion pictures are made in South America but most of them come from North America.

There are many things to see in Rio, but best of all we like the street markets, with their many little booths that sell everything. There you may buy a hat or a school uniform, or sugar cane, or melons, or cheese, or noodles. Maria's mother takes us all to the street market with her. She buys all the vegetables she needs for a week and hires a boy who puts them in a big basket and carries them home on his head.

It is warm in Rio because it is Brazil's summer time, the

middle of March. In winter it is not really cold, but the weather is pleasant and comfortable. A great part of Brazil is in the tropics. When the people of Rio find the weather too uncomfortable, many of them go to Petropolis, which is up in the hills.

One evening Maria and Pedro keep their promise and take us up the Sugar Loaf. That, as Maria said, is fun. We go in a small aerial car that swings through space on a cable. What a view there is from the top of the Sugar Loaf! We can see all of Rio beneath us. At six o'clock there comes "the illumination." One after another the curves of the bay are



AERIAL CAR TO SUGAR LOAF

lighted, the string of lights goes all along the waterfront as if by magic.

This is our last night in Rio. Pedro tells us, "When you come back you must come at Carnival time. The Rio Carnival is very gay and very beautiful."

"I was a Spanish dancer in the last Carnival," says Maria.

"I had a Hawaiian costume," says Maria Luiza.

"We were Dutch girls," the other two Marias tell us.

We would like to come back and see the Carnival. At Carnival time boats of the Good Neighbor fleet take many people from the United States down to see Rio's famous festival. There are carnivals in other countries, too, but none as big and as glittering as that of Rio.

BAÍA, AN OLD CITY IN BRAZIL

We want to see one of the oldest cities in Brazil, so we are going to take a small seaplane and fly along the coast to Baía, which used to be the capital city. Baía has a very long name, *São Salvador do la Baía de todos os Santos*, which means Holy Savior on All Saints' Bay. The Brazilians call it Baía which is the name of the state in which it stands.

Baía is one of the most interesting cities in all Brazil. It is an old colonial town—Portuguese colonial, just as Quito in Ecuador is Spanish colonial. It is really two towns, one by the water, one on the hill above. To get from lower to upper town one takes large elevators. Cars and wagons go up the steep streets that lead to the upper town. The grade is so steep that sometimes, when the artist and I were in Baía, we wondered if the driver of our car would change

gears in time to keep us from going backwards down the hill!

In Baía there are the same black-and-white patterned sidewalks that we saw in Rio. Some of the houses are old, and the fronts of them are made entirely of blue and white tiles from Portugal. And there are churches! Around every corner and at the end of every street one finds a different church—there are over eighty of them in the city.

The waterfront is the most interesting place in Baía. There you will see sail boats with tall masts and lateen, or triangular, sails unloading bananas and sugar cane, firewood and jars of baked clay. These boats are like the boats that used to sail the Mediterranean Sea—they, too, are a bit of old Portugal. On the waterfront men sell parrots and monkeys.



BOATS
IN BAIA HARBOR

Little marmosets with their funny, wise faces peer at one from baskets on the boats.

All the people on the waterfront are colored. A great many of Baía's people are Negroes, because in the old days the town was the center of the Brazilian slave trade, and many slaves were brought here from Africa. There are more Negroes in Brazil than in any other South American country and they are treated with more consideration than in other countries.

But although Baía is such a quaint city it is also modern in many ways. There is a big, modern normal school where teachers for the whole state of Baía are trained. In this building there is a demonstration school, from kindergarten through high school. The children wear the Brazilian school uniform, blue skirt or trousers, and white blouse. The day that I visited the school some of the sixth and seventh grade boys were in their boy scout uniforms. You would like the swimming pool, a great big blue-tiled one. It is out-of-doors because it is warm in this part of Brazil all the year round. You would also like to give plays in the big auditorium. Over the stage is a huge Brazilian flag and the President's picture.

The kindergarten was one of the nicest parts of the school. The children wore white aprons with their names embroidered in red. They had a lovely out-door playground with a cage full of guinea pigs in one corner of it.

BÉLEM, THE RUBBER PORT

North of Baía, on the Pará River which is one of the mouths of the great Amazon River is the city of Bélem, more

often called Pará. Pará is an exciting place to visit because it is right on the edge of the jungle.

The streets of Pará are planted with big trees, on which grows the sweet juicy fruit called mango. They are very old trees with many orchids and parasites growing on them. So it seems as if a little bit of the jungle had crept into the city.

Years ago, when rubber was grown only in Brazil, Pará was a rich city. So was Manaus, far up the Amazon. The uses of rubber had only just been discovered. It was called *rubber* because it would erase or rub out pencil marks. Now each pencil you buy has a rubber or eraser in the top, but if you had lived in about 1770 you would have thought erasers very wonderful things and paid seventy-five cents for a small one! The Indians began to make rubber shoes, which were shipped to other countries. But rubber was still very much affected by changes of weather. It was not until Charles Goodyear in the United States found out how to vulcanize rubber and keep it hard in all kinds of weather that it became really useful.

Then a rubber planter smuggled some seeds out of Brazil and rubber trees were grown in other parts of the world. The Brazilian rubber trade was no longer so important, and Pará was no longer so wealthy. Now, with a shortage of rubber caused by the war, it seems likely that Pará and Manaus will again become important.

Latex, from which rubber is made, comes from several trees, in Brazil from a tree called *Hevea*. Workers make cuts in the trees with a small hatchet, putting small cups under each cut to catch the milky fluid called latex which comes from it. The latex is made into balls by rolling it on a pole

through the smoke of a fire, pouring on more latex and making the ball bigger. These crude rubber balls are then ready for shipping to the mills that treat it. There is also another way of shipping latex in liquid form.

OTHER TREES THAT WORK FOR BRAZIL

Cocoanut Palms

All the way up the coast of Brazil tall cocoanut palms fringe the shore. Cocoanut palms grow well near the ocean, and in tropical Brazil there are millions of them. They look very pretty along the curving, sandy beaches.

The cocoanut tree is a useful one. People drink the milk in the nut. The white meat in the nut is dried and made into a substance called copra. The oil from this is used in making soap, perfume, candles, candy and many other things. The shell of the cocoanut makes many useful articles. The stem makes boats, houses are built of it, and thatched with its leaves. These are only a few uses of the cocoanut.

Cocoa, Food for the Gods

When Cortés conquered Mexico, the Aztecs of that country were drinking chocolate. We probably would not like their drink, It was made of cocoa beans



and corn, with pepper and spices, and it was drunk cold. The Spaniards found it bitter and did not really enjoy it until they found out how to add sugar, vanilla and cinnamon to it. Then chocolate became a favorite drink.

The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. They said that the seeds came from a garden in heaven. The name of one kind of cocoa tree, *theobroma*, meaning "food for the gods," was given it by a famous botanist because of this belief.

Baía in Brazil is the leading cocoa port of the world. The Spanish name for the bean is *cacao*, in this book we use "cocoa" which is the name of the commercial product made from the bean.

Cocoa trees are attractive to look at, with their dark green leaves and red pods. The pods do not grow on the smaller branches of the tree but on the stem and large limbs. To shelter the cocoa trees from the hot sun there are shade trees, sometimes bananas are planted with the cocoa trees.



When the cocoa pods are ripe and ready to be gathered, men with *machetes* or large knives cut them from the tree. The pods are then cut open and the beans taken out. The beans have a soft pulp around them, and to remove this they are

put in boxes in a hot room or in the sun to "sweat." Sweating also improves the flavor.

When I was a little girl and lived in Trinidad, which is near Brazil and produces much cocoa, I often went with my uncle to his cocoa estate. I liked to see the sweat houses, but how the sweating cocoa did smell! I could never stay near the sweat houses very long.

I liked to see what happened to the cocoa beans after they were taken from the sweat houses. They were put in long trays in the drying houses. Then men with bare feet "danced" the cocoa, turning it over so that all the beans would be exposed to the sun. The drying houses have movable roofs that run on tracks and can be quickly rolled over the beans if it begins to rain.

When the cocoa beans are dry they are put into bags and sent to the factories that make them into cocoa and chocolate. Many of these factories are in the United States.

THE BUSY CITY OF SAO PAULO

If you can say the name of this city you are cleverer than I, for I never learned to say it correctly all the time I was in Brazil! The Portuguese sound *ão* is very difficult for us to say. *São* is saint, like *san* in Spanish.

São Paulo, a city of beautiful homes, is in the center of the coffee-growing district and it is the capital of the state of São Paulo. All through this state there are large coffee farms or *fazendas*. These farms are very pretty, especially seen from the air, because the soil is bright red and so are the roofs of the houses. The coffee trees have green, shiny leaves and when the berries are ripe they are a bright red color, too.

PAPAGAIO LOURO

Dagmar and Pedrinho go to school in Baía. They live in a beautiful house near a park. It is not often that they go down to the market on the waterfront, but today it happens to be Dagmar's birthday. She wants a parrot more than anything in the world, so *Papai* has taken the children down to the waterfront to buy one. He has walked away a little and Dagmar and Pedrinho are looking at a green and yellow parrot that a woman is carrying in a cage.

"Louro! Louro! Louro!" the parrot says. "Papagaio louro" is Portuguese for "yellow parrot."

"I like the *arara*," says Dagmar. "It is so beautiful!" A big red and yellow and blue macaw is calling "Arara! Arara!"

"But *arara* is all he can say," says Pedrinho. "And the parrot will say all kinds of things. Please buy the parrot, Dagmar!"



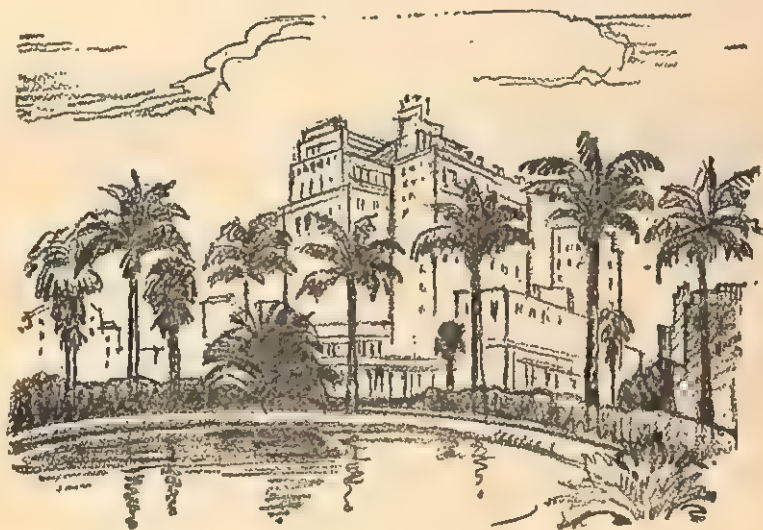


Coffee farms are like villages in themselves. There is the main house, the small houses for workers, stores, a school, even sometimes a motion picture house.

From São Paulo we can take the steepest railroad in the world, to ride down to Santos, where the coffee is shipped to the United States. It is fun to ride on this railroad, which is worked by cables part of the way. From the train one looks down, down, down, into the jungle. There are flowering trees of all kinds, and tall tree-ferns.

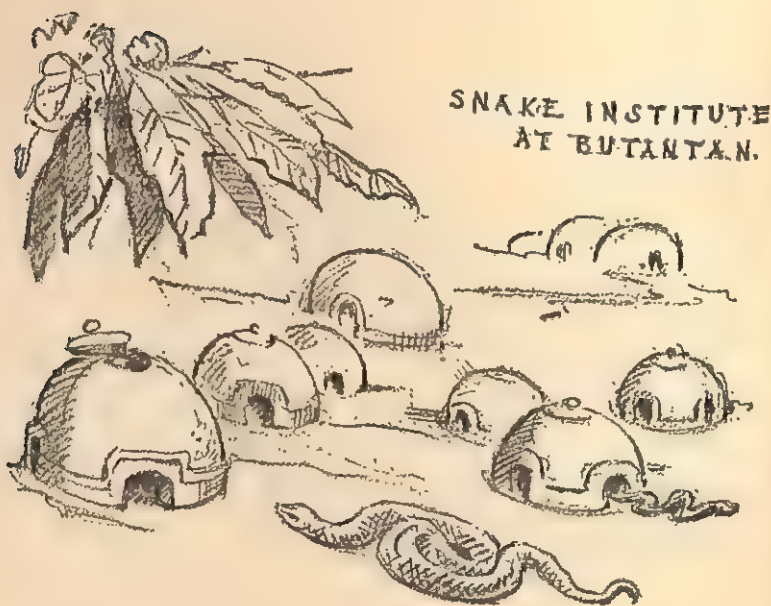
At Santos there are long wharfs where thousands of bags of coffee are being loaded on to ships.

In São Paulo one of the most interesting things to see is the Snake Institute at Butantan. There are many poisonous



THEY LIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA

snakes in Brazil, and every year so many people died of snake bite that the Brazilian government decided something must be done about it. So the Institute of Butantan was started. Here poisonous snakes are kept. They live in neat little round houses like Eskimo igloos. The poison or venom is taken from a snake and injected into the blood of a horse or other animal. A serum for snake bite is then made from the blood of the animal. Now farms all over Brazil—and in other parts of South America—have snake bite serum. If a man is bitten, he goes at once to the nearest farm or serum station for treatment. In this way the Institute saves hundreds of lives.



COFFEE

The story says that seeds of the coffee plant were brought to Brazil over two hundred years ago by a Brazilian captain. Brazil considers this so important that in the school history used in the elementary grades a whole chapter is given to the story of the coming of coffee. The seeds were tended by the monks in a monastery and the picture in the book shows two monks taking great care of one little coffee plant. Now millions of coffee trees grow in the rich red soil of the hills. Coffee will grow only in tropical countries, but it prefers the cool air of the hills.

When the coffee berries are ripe, they hang in clusters on the tree looking like small red cherries. Workers pick the berries, then they are washed and spread out in the sun to dry. After this the beans are removed from the pulp, and placed in bags to be sent to the port from which they are shipped.

Brazil grows more coffee than any other country in the world, Colombia is second. Other South American countries also grow coffee. In fact, so much coffee is grown that sometimes the surplus coffee has to be burned. As this is a poor plan, Brazil is wise in seeing that other crops besides coffee are grown there.

A STATE THAT IS RICH

The gold mines of Brazil are in one of the inland states, called *Minas Gerais*, and most of the diamonds and semi-precious stones are found there, too. There are crystal mines

where huge crystals have been found, one so large that it had to be moved on a cart drawn by over fifty oxen. Not so beautiful, but also valuable, are the deposits of manganese, which is used in making steel and is therefore necessary for making munitions. Aluminum and iron are also mined in Brazil. There is a great deal of gold, too, but, like many other Brazilian minerals, this has only begun to be mined again. There was a time when Brazil had a "gold rush," this was when gold was first found in Minas Gerais.



BROOM
SELLER
IN RIO

A LETTER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

Dear Boys and Girls:

I live in a big apartment house in Rio de Janeiro. Our apartment is on the second floor. The nicest part is the terrace.

My mother used to grow lots of flowers there, but she has stopped trying to keep them, because my brother and I play basketball there all the time!

I have 10 brothers and sisters. My big sister Vera Barbosa is in the United States now, and went to the Western Hemisphere Girl Scout camp in Massachusetts. My father is a lawyer and also owns part of a hat factory.

We eat four meals each day in Rio. For breakfast we have milk and bread and butter. I come home from school again for dinner at 12:30. We always have beans and rice, but we have potatoes and meat and vegetables too. At school we eat our *merenda*, and after we come home at night we have *lanche*, with milk, and bread, ham, or cheese.

Sometimes on the way to school we buy a *picolé* (ice cream stick).

All kinds of things are sold in the streets of Rio. A man goes along with brooms on his head. Another sells baskets and lamp shades.

My school is Santo Antonio Maria Zacarias, a private school taught by priests. I'm 12 years old, and in my first year, *primeiro ano*, of secondary school. Our long summer vacation, *férias*, is from the middle of December to the middle of March, and our two weeks' holiday is in June. You know we have summer when you are having winter.

I know lots about the United States. I go to the children's movies to see Donald Duck, Mickey Mouse, Popeye, and cowboy films.

GERALDO



VENEZUELA CRADLE OF LIBERTY

WHEN ONE OF THE EARLY explorers went along the coast of Venezuela he saw Indian houses standing in the water on long poles or stilts, and so he called the country Venezuela, "Little Venice." There are many houses on poles in parts of Venezuela, for, at certain times of the year the big river Orinoco floods all the land around it and the Indians build their houses high to avoid being flooded out.

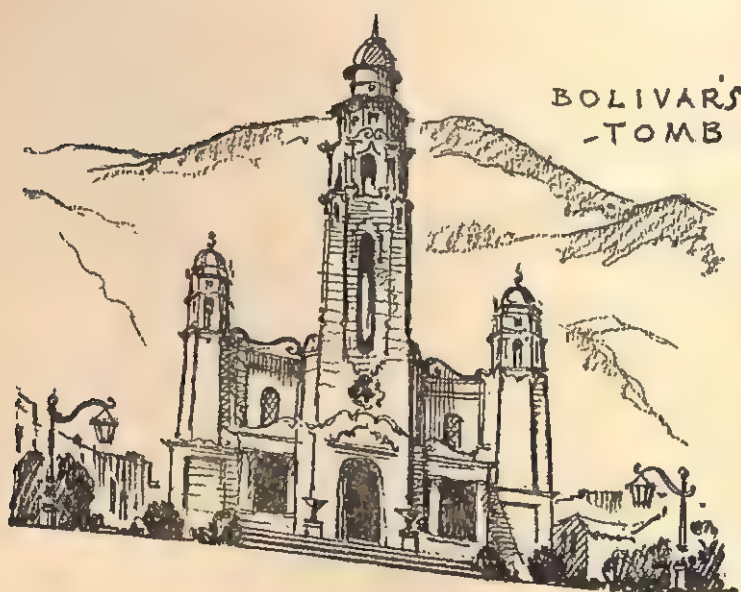
If we land at La Guaira, chief port of Venezuela, and take an automobile to Caracas, the capital, we shall travel over one of the most beautiful and most remarkable roads in the world. It winds along the sides of the mountains, tunnels through rock, goes along the edges of rocky precipices. And at last after a long climb we come to the beautiful city of Caracas, above which rise the even higher peaks of the eastern range of the Andes.

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY

Caracas is sometimes called "the cradle of South American liberty" because it was the birthplace of Simón Bolívar the great Liberator. The house in which he was born is now a national museum and thousands of South Americans visit it as people of the United States go to visit Mt. Vernon. Painted on the walls of the Bolívar Museum are scenes from

the life of the great man. One very famous picture shows him on a white horse with the great snow-capped volcano of Chimborazo in the background. When Bolívar was in Ecuador, he rode up this mountain and was so impressed by the view from it that he wrote a beautiful description of what he saw. The mountains that he loved now look down on Bolívar's tomb in Caracas, the tall tower of which rises against a background of the Andes.

Caracas is a handsome city with red-tiled roofs, gardens and tropical flowers. It is a wealthy city, too, because Venezuela has become wealthy through its large oil fields. In other South American countries we have found that our dollar buys a great deal, but in Venezuela it buys very little, as



Venezuelan prices are high. The value of the Venezuelan dollar or *bolivar* has remained high until recently, when the war has affected exports to Europe and Venezuela is not so prosperous.

Venezuela has, like Colombia, two seasons, the dry season and the rainy season. In the dry season the hills around Caracas are dry and brown, but, when the rains come, green spreads over them as if by magic.

VENEZUELA'S OIL

In Perú we saw the oil fields in the dry, sandy desert. In Venezuela the oil fields are quite different. Many of the oil wells there are actually under water, so the tall oil derricks rise out of a lake. In certain sections of Venezuela, workers in the oil fields have to be on the look out for Indians, who occasionally come out of the jungle to shoot poisoned arrows at them. These Indians belong to a fierce uncivilized tribe about which almost nothing is known. So, like Brazil, Venezuela is a country of great contrasts. In Caracas you will see modern homes and a beautiful university. Not so many miles away are the jungles where uncivilized Indians live.

In Venezuela there are many beautiful flowers. From the cool mountains men bring lilies, and in the warmer sections there are many orchids. Some of these orchids are sent to our United States. Venezuela, by the way, is one of the three American countries to use the name United States, the official name of the country being the United States of Venezuela.

RIVER AND PLAIN AND JUNGLE

The Orinoco is a large river, second only to the Amazon. With its tributaries, it forms a river system covering a great part of Venezuela. As there are few main highways, people must either travel by river or on muleback to get to distant parts of the country.

In the river basin of the Orinoco there are wide, grassy plains known as the *llanos*. These plains make good grazing grounds for cattle, although in the rainy season they are partly under water. The *llaneros* or plainsmen are the cowboys of Venezuela. They are fine riders. When Bolívar took his army over the Andes the *llaneros* were an important part of it. They could ride bareback, they could ride with both hands free to hold a lance, and the Spaniards found them terrifying enemies.

Jungles stretch along the Amazon, too, jungles that have never been explored. There, among the trees are boa constrictors, poisonous snakes, jaguars, anteaters; all kinds of beautiful and colorful birds fly among the trees. There are small ones with bright feathers, larger parrots and macaws, and beautiful white herons and egrets.

A LETTER FROM VENEZUELA

Dear Boys and Girls:

My dog, Catirita, and I live in Caracas, Venezuela. Catirita is very smart. She begs and plays ball. When my mother lies down for her *siesta* in the afternoon, Catirita won't let any one come near.

Our houses are right on the street. Every house has a window on the sidewalk. We sit in our windows and talk to friends walking by.

I am learning English in school. When I see American movies, I listen carefully to catch what the actors are saying. The pictures have Spanish sub-titles, but I have noticed they do not say the same things as the actors.

In Venezuela every one likes to dance. Our national dance is the *goropo*, which is gay and fast. Often we clack *maracas* in our hands to accent the rhythm, and sometimes the boys put them in their shoes. We dance the *goropo* at the end of a party, after we have been dancing the *rumba*, *conga*, *bolero*, and fox trot.

I go to a private girls' school taught by French nuns. English, a geography, and history are my favorite subjects. I am planning to study medicine.

I like to roller skate and bicycle on the *Avenida de Los Caobos*. It is named for the beautiful mahogany trees on either side. Many of our streets are lined with cocoanut trees. Our city, Caracas, is the capital. It is high in the mountains, but it is only a short drive from La Guaira, the seaport. The road is very steep and winding.

NOEMÍ



THE GUIANAS

THE ONLY COUNTRIES OF SOUTH America that are not independent republics are the Guianas, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana (Suriname) and French Guiana. These three colonies were called the Guianas from an Indian word meaning land with many rivers. They are part jungle, part swamp land, and there are not many cities of any size. The climate is hot and damp.

Suriname is extremely important to the United States because we import a great deal of bauxite from that country. Bauxite is used in making aluminum, and aluminum is a most important material for defense. In 1941 the United States sent soldiers to Suriname to protect the bauxite mines. We have also leased an air base in British Guiana, this helps in the protection of the Panama Canal.

Part Three

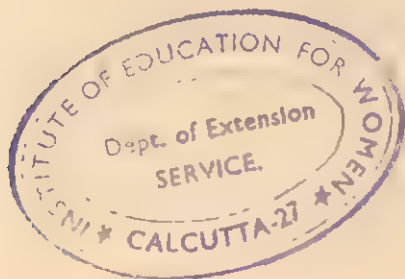
Pan American

Shopping in South America

Pan American Relations

The Government of the Countries

Your Pan American Library





SHOPPING IN SOUTH AMERICA

IF YOU WERE VISITING THE South American countries what beautiful things would you bring back? You would bring back pictures in your mind—perhaps in your photograph book—of things you had seen. There would be tall green palm trees, old Spanish churches, and doorways through which one looks into *patios* full of flowers. There would be pictures of Indians in gay costumes, donkeys, and funny, proud llamas. But you would bring back other things as well. The color picture *Shopping in South America* shows some of the things that you might choose to buy. What do you like best?

Indeed it would be hard to choose just what you would want to buy. A few minutes in the big market at Baía would leave you quite bewildered. Come buy! Come buy! all the interesting and colorful things seem to say.

Of course you might prefer other things. A Panama hat from Ecuador, perhaps, or dainty little articles carved from the hard tagua nut. Perhaps you like to read, and so will bring back a beautiful book from Brazil, *The Legend of the Palm Tree*, or a handsome leather-bound book from Argentina which tells the story of Martin Fierro, the cowboy hero of that country.

Even more important than the personal shopping we do is the shopping that our government does in South America.

WHAT DO YOU CHOOSE?

The rug is woven by the Indians of Bolivia. See what bright colors they use! The creature in the center looks like a wild goose but it is meant to be a condor. The doll is Peruvian and is dressed like an Indian of the district around Cuzco. The funny little woman on the horse is modelled in clay by the Indians near Quito, Ecuador.



This is important because the more we can buy from South American countries the better our relations with them will be. Of course there are some things such as cotton and fresh meat which it is not possible for us to buy in quantity because we produce so much cotton and meat ourselves. But other products such as coffee, oil, cocoa, we do buy in large quantities.

Look carefully at the chart that follows. It shows what we can buy from South America. In 1941 Latin American exports to the United States were almost double what they were in 1938, and our exports to South America had increased very much.

You will notice that we can buy many of the products of the tropical countries, but not so many of the countries that have climates similar to our own. Until the war it was difficult for us to trade with Argentina because the chief products of that country are things that we ourselves produce in quantity. We have signed a trade agreement with Argentina which enables us to buy more from her and Argentina to buy more from us. In such a trade agreement each country agrees to place a lower duty on certain articles imported from the other country. On the Argentine pampas there are fields of blue-flowered flax. This plant is not only pretty but useful, for flax seed makes linseed oil, used in manufacturing paint. One of the products of Argentina that we have agreed to buy is flax seed. The large demand for supplies for our army means that we can also buy canned meat. The market for some South American products is in Europe, when Europe is not at war.

THEY LIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA

SOME OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCTS WHICH
MAY BE BOUGHT BY THE UNITED STATES

Asphalt	Tin	Coffee
Oil	Quartz Crystal	Canned meat
Wool (sheep and llama)	Tungsten	Sugar
Wine	Copper	Bananas
Hardwood	Zinc	Nuts, waxes, oils, etc.
	Mercury	Cocoa
	Manganese	Hides and skins
	Bauxite	Rubber
	Chromium	
	Silver	
	Gold	
	Nitrate	

SOME OF THE THINGS WE PRODUCE OURSELVES AND SO HAVE NOT
BOUGHT IN SUCH LARGE QUANTITIES

Cotton	Wheat
Corn	Meats (fresh)

Machinery, automobiles, and agricultural implements are
our most important exports to South America.

B O L I V A R



PAN AMERICAN RELATIONS

When Simón Bolívar was leading his army over the high cold Andes into Perú, he called his men together and told them of the ideals for which they were about to fight. "The freedom of the New World," he said, "is the hope of the Universe." In 1941, sitting at a radio microphone in the White House, President Roosevelt spoke of the great importance of friendship between the American nations.

What does our government do to encourage relations with the South American nations that children and young people can do?

In Washington there is a building known as the Pan American Union. Every few years the Americas hold a Pan American Conference. What does Pan Americanism mean? It means "all American" and any organization of that name takes care of the interests of all the Americas.

As you read before, the very first Pan American conference was called at Panamá by Simón Bolívar in 1826. So the first plan for Pan Americanism came from South America. This first conference was ahead of its time, the Americans were not ready for it. Shortly before this a plan had been made by President Monroe and this plan drawn up during his administration was afterwards known as the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe

Doctrine states that no nations in the Eastern hemisphere may interfere with nations in the Western hemisphere. For a long time the South American nations did not like the Monroe Doctrine. In the first place they were not asked about it, or given a part in it.

If your neighbor across the way wanted to make a path through your property and your next door neighbor's, you and your next door neighbor might get together and say "no." But if your next door neighbor said "no" for both of you and did not talk the matter over with you, then you probably would not like it. Perhaps you might be very friendly with the neighbor across the street and want to stay so. This was what happened in the matter of the Monroe Doctrine. South American nations had long been friends with European nations and had traded with them. They sold many products to Europe that they could not sell to the United States because the United States had enough of these products. So they saw no reason to distrust the European nations and to trust the United States.

The South American nations did not trust the United States because of several things that our country had done. We had sent our marines to "keep order" in some of the islands in the Caribbean. Colombia had not approved of our attitude at the time of the revolution which resulted in the independence of Panamá. Some of our business methods had not seemed quite fair to the other republics. We had been inclined to *tell* the other nations what to do rather than to work with them. Of course there were faults on both sides, but there is no doubt that we were inclined to think

that the other American nations should be glad to follow our lead.

President Coolidge saw that we did not have quite the right attitude and began to work to improve relations between the Americas. President Hoover visited some of the other Americas and started the policy which President Roosevelt later followed. President Hoover withdrew our marines from Latin American countries. When President Roosevelt came to office he named our Latin American policy the "Good Neighbor Policy." We were not to tell the other Americas what to do, but to consult with them about everything. It was to be "all for one and one for all." The President went down to Brazil and to Argentina to make a friendly visit and to show that we really meant this policy. Secretary of State Cordell Hull had a great share in building up confidence in the plan. Now, every year, we celebrate Pan American Day on April 14. On that day, in 1890, the first successful meeting of the twenty-one American republics was held in Washington.

There were, and still are, difficulties in the way, and there is still a great deal of work to be done. One difficulty is that of language. But the greatest difficulty is the matter of trade and the fact that there are still certain products we cannot buy in quantity. Before the war, Europe bought large quantities of products from South America. When the war made trade with Europe difficult for South America, our government began to work out trade agreements to make it possible for North and South America to trade with each other. We have also made loans to some of the republics

to help them to build up both industry and defense.

At the Pan American conference in Havana the American nations came to an agreement with regard to certain things. They have agreed:

(1) That no American nation shall interfere in the affairs of another American nation.

(2) That the American nations will settle disagreements among themselves by peaceful means.

(3) That if the peace of the American republics is threatened by any foreign nation or foreign group, the American governments will consult together.

Already these agreements have been tested and have worked in several ways. When Ecuador and Perú broke into open war over their long boundary dispute, the United States, Argentina, and Brazil asked them to stop fighting while those three countries tried to help them to settle the matter. When German agents were sent away from the United States, they were not admitted by the South American republics. And when Japan, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, some of the other Americas declared war on the Axis nations. Another meeting was held at Rio de Janeiro in which all the American republics considered plans for breaking off relations with the Axis nations and for settling the Ecuador-Peru dispute.

Our government has set up a Division of Cultural Relations which takes care of all kinds of interesting exchanges with the South American countries. Pictures painted by their artists come here, *we send* exhibits or pictures painted by our artists to South America. Books from the Latin American

countries are translated into English; our books are translated into Spanish and Portuguese. A committee has chosen some of our books for children to be translated and sent to Latin American schools.

In addition, the government arranges for exchanges of college professors and college students. Girl and boy scouts from the Americas now visit each other. For two summers there has been a Hemisphere Camp for Girl Scouts to which

BRAZIL

ARGENTINA



GIRL SCOUTS-

girl scouts and girl guides from many of the Americas come. The activities of this camp are most interesting, and the girls find out a great deal about each others' countries.

Now that defense of the Americas is important, we send the South American countries airplanes and other defense materials. The Americas are trying to complete the road that is to run from Alaska down the west coast of North America, through the isthmus and down the coast of South America, as this Pan American Highway is also important in defense. Large portions of the highway are completed, but there are still unfinished parts of it. In the Central American countries the jungle has made it difficult to cut the highway through. A part of the isthmus has never been fully explored and is full of uncivilized Indians. These Indians are wild and savage, and, while they are supposed to be under the control of the government of Panamá they really rule themselves.

It was thought that this part of the jungle could not be opened up. A high-school teacher named Richard Tewkesbury had the courage to go into this wild and dangerous country and his findings have made the United States government think that it is possible for the road to go through. It is very desirable to have this part of the road finished because now automobiles going down to South America have to do this part of the journey by water, which is both inconvenient and expensive. Some day we shall be able to drive on a long highway from Alaska to Chile and Argentina, and home up the east coast. The map shows the Pan American or Inter American Highway as it will appear when completed as far as Rio de Janeiro.



INTER-AMERICAN
HIGHWAY

These are all matters that our government, and the governments of the other Americas, must take care of. Is there anything that children can do towards building up friendly relations with our neighbors in this hemisphere?

There is. First of all you may get to know the children and the people who live in South and Central America, in Canada, and the West Indies. This book has told chiefly of the South American countries, but there are, as you know, twenty-one American republics and the Dominion of Canada. We need to know something about the people of all of them. While you are in school you may meet them in books. Has your school a Pan American library like the one in Santiago? If it has, how many of the books listed at the end of this book are in it? Are you interested in adding new books to your library?

Perhaps your school has some plan for an exchange of letters with a school in one of the other Americas. Then you will get letters as interesting as those in this book.

All these things help. When you are old enough to travel in the other Americas you will know more about them than the people who are travelling now. You will understand the ways that are different from ours. You will appreciate the interesting and beautiful things that these countries have to offer. Above all, you will be a courteous and thoughtful visitor. All of us have seen travellers who are far from courteous and thoughtful in the countries they visit. As they travel around they want everything exactly the way it is at home, and are annoyed if it is different. These people do nothing for friendship and understanding between countries. They do a great deal against it. *You* will not be one of them.

Appendix

Answers to Quiz

Books to Read

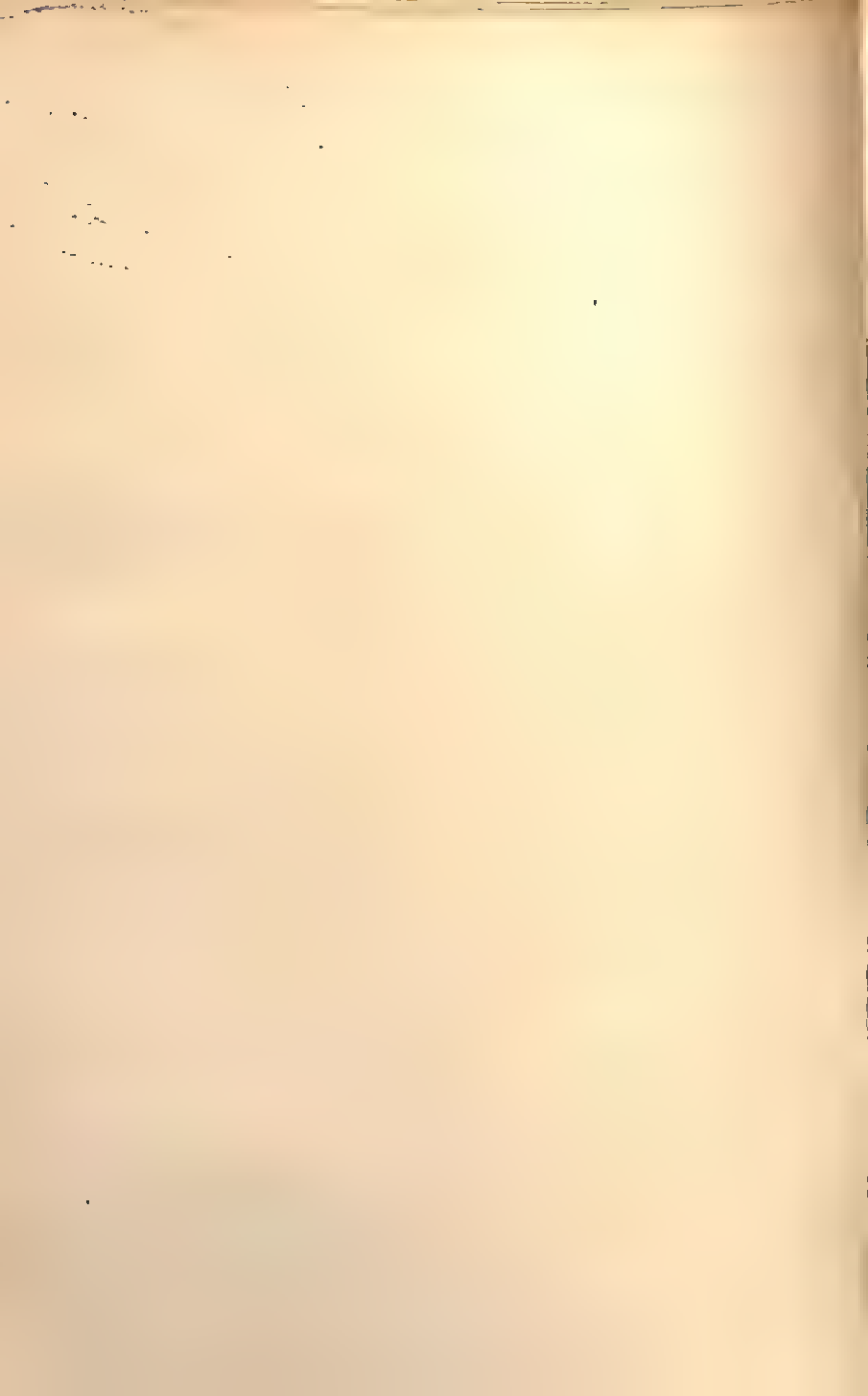
Phonetic Approximations of South American Names
and Spanish and Portuguese Words

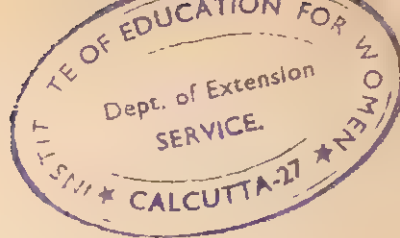
Index

Chart Showing Government
Set Up of Each Country



ECUADOR
STREET CLEANER

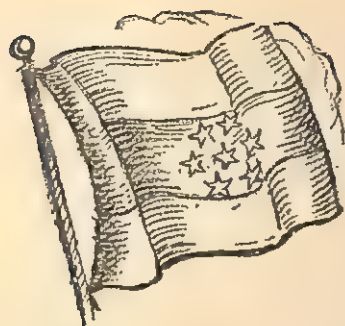




ANSWERS TO QUIZ

1. No, it is quite far *southeast*.
2. Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay.
3. Brazil.
4. Brazil.
5. Uruguay.
6. Chile.
7. Brazil.
8. Chile.
9. Brazil.
10. Perú.
11. Argentina.
12. North, because Argentina is south of the Equator.
13. Warm, because Chile is south of the Equator and the seasons there are opposite from ours.
14. Perú.
15. Brazil.
16. Brazil.
17. Ecuador.
18. Chile.
19. Bolivia.
20. Yes, in the highlands.
21. Paraguay (or Bolivia).
22. Because of the dye wood grown there, called *Pau Brasil*.

23. Quinine.
24. Because mosquitoes are controlled.
25. Panamá.
26. Simón Bolívar the Great Liberator of South America.
27. The Andes.
28. An animal that lives in the Andes.
29. Because Indian houses built on poles in water reminded an early explorer of Venice.
30. Yes, he landed in Central America.
31. Perú.
32. Early inhabitants of Perú (strictly, the rulers of the people).
33. A large vulture.
34. A large snake (boa-constrictor).
35. Because the Andes make travel difficult.
36. To be safe from pirates.
37. Argentina.
38. *Gauchos*.
39. Simón Bolívar.
40. Because the Andes cause the moisture in the trade winds to fall as snow, and the cold Humboldt current also prevents precipitation. (Because of the Andes or because of the Humboldt current satisfactory answer.)



YOUR PAN AMERICAN LIBRARY

IF YOU ARE GOING TO FOLLOW the plan of the children in Santiago, and have a Pan American library, you will want to select your books carefully. You will find that as yet there are not books about all the American republics, but more are being published all the time.

First of all, be sure to look at the picture books that come from the countries themselves, or that are made by artists who have visited the countries. The text in these books may be a little young for you, but the pictures will tell you about the countries, and they are interesting because they are made by South American artists. Most of the other books are suitable for reading in the elementary grades.

PICTURE BOOKS

THE STORY OF THE PALM TREE, by Margarida Bandeira Duarte. Illustrated by Paulo Werneck. Grosset & Dunlap, 1940. This is a Brazilian picture book, translated. It gives the legend of the palm tree, and how it first grew in Brazil. The pictures are handsome.

THE ARMADILLO AND THE MONKEY, by Luis Jardim. Translated by Maria Cimino. Coward McCann, 1942. Another Brazilian book. This is amusing and also interesting, because the sly monkey is something like our sly fox in the Uncle Remus stories.

MARIA ROSA by Vera Kelsey. Illustrated by Candido Portinari, Doubleday, Doran. A picture book that tells about a little girl in Brazil. The pictures are by a famous Brazilian artist.

HISTORY

A book that will give you a little more of the history of South America:

THE STORY OF THE OTHER AMERICA, by Richard C. Gill and Helen Hoke. Julian Messner, 1941. This has many illustrations by a Peruvian artist.

There are a number of books about the Incas and old Perú, and you will find these exciting and interesting. One of the best is:

TUPAK OF THE INCAS, by Philip Ainsworth Means. Illustrated by H. M. Herget. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942. This is the story of an Inca boy before the coming of the Spanish conquerors. The author of this book is a well-known historian, who knows a great deal about the Incas. The pictures show how the Incas lived, built their houses, and dressed. One picture shows the big stones of an Inca building being put into place.

TRAVEL BOOKS

A good way to get to know more about the countries is to read travel books. Here are two very different ones:

NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH, by Delia Goetz. Illustrated with photographs. Harcourt Brace, 1941. This is an informative book, easy to read, and you will find the photographs interesting.

WINGS AROUND SOUTH AMERICA, by Alice Dalgliesh & Katherine Milhous. Illustrated by Katherine Milhous. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1941. The story of an airplane trip around South America. Some of the pictures are the same as those in this book, but there are others, and some of them are in lovely colors. You will especially enjoy the descriptions of airplane travel.

CHILDREN AND PEOPLE OF SOUTH AMERICA

Of course you will want to read books about present-day children. Here your selection must be especially careful, for there are some very good books and some poor ones.

THE SILVER LLAMA, by Alida Sims Malkus. Illustrated by the author. Winston, 1939. This delightful and colorful book tells about children who live in the mountains of Perú. They are descendants of the Incas, so this book follows Tupak of the Incas very nicely.

TWO CHILDREN OF BRAZIL, by Rose Brown. Illustrated by Armstrong Sperry. Lippincott, 1940. These children live on a coffee *fazenda* and go to visit Rio de Janeiro. They are in Rio at the time of the carnival, and have an exciting time.

SANDALIO GOES TO TOWN, by Katherine Pollock. Illustrated by Raffaello Busoni. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942. Sandalio was a country boy of Chile and this is the story of how he and his pet cow and calf went to the big city of Valparaiso. An exciting and interesting book. You will find in it something about the work the government of Chile is doing with the country people.

THE PARROT DEALER, by Kurt Wiese. Illustrated by the author. Coward McCann, 1932. The adventures of a man who sells parrots in Brazil and who goes from one part of the country to another. In this book you will find Baía, Rio,

São Paulo, the jungle and a good deal about the Indians of Brazil.

THE JUNGLE

The jungle is so fascinating that you must be sure to read at least one book about it. Here are three:

RED JUNGLE BOY, by Elizabeth K. Steen. Illustrated by the author. Harcourt Brace, 1937. The color pictures in this book have the true feel of the jungle.

EXPLORING THE JUNGLE, by Jo Besse McElveen Waldeck. Illustrated by Weda Yap. D. C. Heath, 1941.

LITTLE JUNGLE VILLAGE, by Jo Besse McElveen Waldeck. Illustrated by Katherine Von Dombrowski. Viking Press, 1940. A story of the Indians of British Guiana with many interesting pictures.

PRODUCTS

Then you probably want to know more about cocoa and coffee and bananas and other things that come to us from the South American countries.

RICHES OF SOUTH AMERICA, by V. Wolfgang Von Hager. Illustrated by Paul Kinnear. D. C. Heath & Co., 1941.

GREEN AND GOLD, by Berta and Elmer Hader. Illustrated by the authors. About bananas, where and how they grow. Macmillan, 1936.

SONGS AND GAMES

SONGS AND GAMES OF THE AMERICAS selected and translated by Frank Henius. Scribner, 1942. These games are fascinating. Some of them are very old ones that came to the Americas with the Spanish Conquerors.

PHONETIC APPROXIMATIONS OF SOUTH AMERICAN NAMES AND SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE WORDS

This list will give you some help in pronouncing the names in this book, but it is difficult to give phonetic pronunciations of South American names. For one thing the Spanish-American pronunciation differs somewhat from that of Spain. For another thing it even differs from country to country, some countries speaking a purer Spanish than others. Portuguese is even more difficult to render phonetically.

In Spanish the "h" is always silent. In South America *v* has a sound more like the English *v* while in Spain *v* is *b*. The lisping sounds used in Spain are seldom used in South America. Double *r* is rolled or trilled, this is shown here by the use of four *r*'s instead of two. *A*'s are usually shorter than in Spain, just as we use a shorter *a* than do the English.

If there is a Spanish teacher in your school, perhaps she will help you with pronunciation.

Aconcagua
Almagro, Diego de
Araucanos

Arequipa, Perú

A (short) cohn kah' wah
Al mah' groh, Dee áy goh day
A (short) row káh nos
(row like cow)
A (short) ray keé pah, Pay róa

Argentina	Ahrrrr hen téé nah
Artigas, José	Ahrrrr téé gas, Hoh saý
Asunción, Paraguay	A (short) soon see ohn', Pa rah gweye (like eye)
Atahualpa	A (short) tah wahl pah
Ayacucho	Eye ah cóo choh
Bahía	Bah ée ah
Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de	Bal bóh ah, Vás koh Noón yez day
Barranquilla	Ba rrrrahn keél yah
Belém	Bay lén
Bogotá	Bo (short) goh táh
Bolívar, Simón	Bo (short) léé vahrrrr, See móhn
Bolivia	Bo (short) léé vee ah
Brasil	Brahzéel (Port.)
Buenos Aires	Bwáy nos Eyé res
Butantán	Boo tan tán (short a's)
Cabral, Pedro Alvarez	Kab ráhl, Pay droh Ál vah rez (short a in Al)
Callao	Kal yow (rhymes with cow)
Calle	Kal (short) yáy
Caracas	Ka (short) rá kas (all a's short)
Chile	Cheé lay
Coronado	Ko (short) roh náh doh
Cristóbal	Kree stóh bal (short a)
Cuzco	Kóos koh
Ecuador	Ek wah dórrrr
Galápagos	Ga (short) lá (short) pah gohs
Gaucha	Gów (like cow) choh
Guanabara	Gwah nah báh rah

Guayaquil	Gweye ah kéel
Guianas	Ghee áh nahs
Hacienda	Ass ie en' dah
Junta	Hóon tah
La Guaira	Lah Gweyé rah
La Paz	Lah Pass
Lima	Leé mah
Llama	Lyah' mah
Magallanes	Ma (short) gal yahn' es
Mantilla	Man (short) teel' yah
Maté	Ma (short) táy
Miranda, Francisco de	Mee rán (short) dah, Fran (short) sées koh day
Montevideo	Mon (short) tay vee dáy oh
Orellana, Francisco de	Ohr ay lyahn' ah, Fran (short) secs' koh day
Panamá	Pa (short) nah máh
Pará	Pa (short) ráh
Paraguay	Pa (short) ra (short) gwéye
Pedro	Páy droh
Perú	Pay róo
Pizarro	Pee zahrrrr' oh
Quebracho (wood)	Kay bráh choh
Quito	Kée toh
Río de Janeiro	Rée oh day Shjah náy roo (Portuguese)
San Martín, José de	San (short) Mahrrrr téen, Ho sáy day
Santiago	San (short) tee áhgoh
Santos	San (short) tohs

São Paulo	Sa owlng Powloh (Portuguese)
Señor	Say nyór
Señora	Say nyó rah
Sucre	Sóo kray
Tagua	Tah' gwah
Toquilla	Toh kéel yah
Uruguay	Oo roo gwéye
Valdivia, Pedro de	Val (short) dée vyah, Pay' droh day
Vargas	Váhrrrr gush (Port.)
Valparaiso	Val (short) pa (short) réye soh
Venezuela	Ven (short) ez (short) way lah
Vicuña	Vee cóon yah
Yerba maté	Yairrrr'ba ma (short) tay'

INDEX

- A B C republics, 117
- Aconcagua, 17
- Airways, Pan American
 - flight around Continent, 13-19
 - new transcontinental line, 19
 - time table, 20
- Almagro, Diego de, 32, 35
- Alpaca, 57
- Amazon River, 19, 37, 134
- Anaconda, 63
- Andes Mountains, 7, 12, 15, 16
- Animals
 - general description, 55-65
- Araucanos (Indians), 35, 107
- Arequipa, Perú, 94
- Argentina, Republic of
 - boundary dispute with Chile
 - settled, 8
 - seen from air, 18
 - general description, 112-116
 - products, 114, 159
 - relations with U. S. A., 159
- Artigas, José, 124
- Asunción, Paraguay, 121
- Atahualpa, 34
- Ayacucho, battle of, 48

- Baía, Brazil, 131-133
- Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de, 32
- Balsa wood, 86
- Bananas, 69, 70, 71
- Barranquilla, Colombia, 67
- Belém, Brazil (Pará), 133-134
- Bogotá, Colombia, 71

- Bolívar, Simón, 46, 47, 48, 147, 148
 - birthplace in Caracas, 147, 148
- Bolivia, Republic of
 - general description, 99-102
 - products, 102
- Brazil, United States of
 - seen from air, 18, 19
 - flag, 52
 - history, 43, 44, 50, 51
 - general description, 125-146
 - products, 134, 137, 143, 144
- Buenos Aires, Argentina
 - early settlement, 36
 - the city today, 114
 - school children in Buenos Aires, 115
- Butantan, Brazil, 142

- Cabrál, Pedro Alvarez, 43
- Callao, Perú, 93
- Canal Zone, 79
- Cape Horn, 13, 16
- Caracas, Venezuela, 147, 148
- Caribbean Sea, 14
- Cattle raising
 - in Argentina, 112, 113
 - in Uruguay, 122
 - in Venezuela, 150
- Chile, Republic of
 - boundary dispute settled, 7
 - seen from air, 16, 17
 - general description, 103-111
- Christ of the Andes, 7, 8

- Cocoa, Cacao
 - in Ecuador, 86
 - in Brazil, 136, 137
- Cocoanuts, 135
- Coffee
 - in Colombia, 71, 72
 - in Brazil, 137, 141, 143
- Columbus, Christopher, 31, 67
- Condor of the Andes, 58, 59
- Copper, 104
- Costume
 - Colonial, 38-41
 - present day, 27-28
- Cotton, 97
- Cristobal, Panamá, 80
- Cultural relations, 164, 165
- Currency, 51, 52
- Cuzco, Perú, 34, 95
- Diamonds, 143
- Dictators, 50
- Dom Pedro I, 49
- Dom Pedro II, 49
- Ecuador, Republic of
 - seen from air, 86
 - general description, 83-89
 - products, 86, 87
- Emeralds, 68, 69
- Equator, 83, 84
- Exports, 155-160
- Flags, 52, 53
- French Canal Company, 78, 79
- Galápagos Islands, 59
- Gauchos, 3, 113, 124
- Gold, 37, 144
- Gold Road, 77
- Good Neighbor policy, 162, 163
- Government, chart of, 186-187
- Guano, 59
- Guayaquil, Ecuador, 86
- Guianas, 152
- Hemisphere defense, 163-165
- Highway, Pan American, 165
- Humboldt Current, 16
- Imports, 160
- Incas, 32, 33, 34, 90, 91, 95
- Independence, story of, 45-53
- Indians
 - of Ecuador, 84, 85
 - of Perú, 95 (*see* Incas)
 - of Chile, 107
- Inter-American Highway
 - see* Pan-American Highway
- Isthmus of Panamá, 77-82
- Ivory nuts, 87
- João I, Dom, 49
- Juntas, 45
- La Guaira, Venezuela, 147
- Lake District, Chile, 103, 109
- La Paz, Bolivia, 101, 102
- Letters from Children
 - in Colombia, 75, 76
 - in Ecuador, 88, 89
 - in Chile, 110, 111
 - in Argentina, 117-118
 - in Brazil, 145, 146
 - in Venezuela, 150, 151

- Lima, Perú
 founding of, 34
 colonial city, 41
 modern city, 90, 93, 94
 Llama, 56
 Magellanes, Magellan
 explorer, 32
 city, 109
 Straits of, 110
 Malaria, 78
 Mantilla, manta, 41
 Maps
 South America, modern, 2
 Colonial, 42
 Inter-American highway, 167
 Maté tea, 120
 Meat, 113
 Miranda, Francisco de, 46
 Monroe Doctrine, 160, 161
 Montevideo, Uruguay, 123
 Mosquitoes, 78, 79, 80
 Nitrate, 103
 O'Higgins, Bernardo, 46, 105
 Oil, 149
 Orchids, 149
 Orellano, Francisco de, 37
 Pacific Ocean, 31
 Pampas, 112, 113, 114
 Panama Canal, 77-80
 Panama City, 81
 Panama hats, 87
 Panamá, Republic of
 seen from air, 15
 general description, 77-82
 products, 82
 Pan American
 relations, 161-168
 highway, 166, 167
 conference, 48, 161
 Paraguay, Republic of
 general description, 119-121
 products, 120-121
 Pedro I (of Brazil), 49
 Pedro II (of Brazil), 49
 Perú, Republic of
 history, 32-34, 41, 47, 48
 seen from air, 16
 general description, 90-100
 products, 97, 98
 Petroleum, 98, 149
 Pizarro, Francisco de, 32-35
 Platinum, 69
 Portugal, 43, 44, 49
 Portuguese language, 25, 26
 Quebracho tree, 120
 Quito, Ecuador, 15, 84, 86, 88, 89
 Railways, 92, 93
 Religion, 37
 Revolution
 causes of, 45, 46
 heroes of, 46-48
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 125-131
 Rubber, 134
 Ruins, Inca, pre-Inca, 90-92, 96-97
 San Martín, José de, 47, 48
 Santiago, Chile, 3, 104-106
 Santos, Brazil, 141
 São Paulo, Brazil, 137

Schools

in Ecuador, 86

in Chile, 3, 4, 105, 106

in Argentina, 115

in Brazil, 133

Sheep, 95, 114, 122

Silver, 102, 160

Slavery, 51

Snakes, 142

Social system, 22-24

Spain

history of, in America, 31-41,
45-50

Spanish colonial life, 41

Spanish language, 21, 25, 26

Straits of Magellan, 109

Sucre, General, 48

Tagua palm, nut, 87

Tin, 102

Titicaca Lake, 99, 100

Toquilla palm, 87

Tortoises, 59

Toucan, 61

Uruguay, Republic of

general description, 122, 123,

124

products, 122

Valdiva, Pedro de, 35

Valparaíso, Chile, 104

Vargas, President, 50

Vegetable ivory, 87

Venezuela, United States of

general description, 147-151

products, 149

Viceroy, 41

Viceroyalties, 37, 42

Vicuña, 57, 58

Wheat, 114

Wine, 107

Yellow Fever, 77, 78, 79

Yerba maté, 120



GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH

COUNTRY	CHIEF EXECUTIVES	TERM OF OFFICE	HOW ELECTED
<i>Argentina</i>	President, Vice-President	6 years	Electoral vote
<i>Brazil</i>	President	6 years	Electoral vote
<i>Chile</i>	President	6 years	Direct vote
<i>Colombia</i>	President	4 years	Direct vote
<i>Perú</i>	President, 2 Vice-Presidents	6 years	Direct vote
<i>Paraguay</i>	President, Vice-President	4 years	Electoral vote
<i>Uruguay</i>	President, Vice-President	4 years	Direct vote
<i>Venezuela</i>	President	5 years	Elected by Congress
<i>Ecuador</i>	President	4 years	Direct vote
<i>Panamá</i>	President	4 years	Direct vote
<i>Bolivia</i>	President, Vice-President	4 years	Direct vote

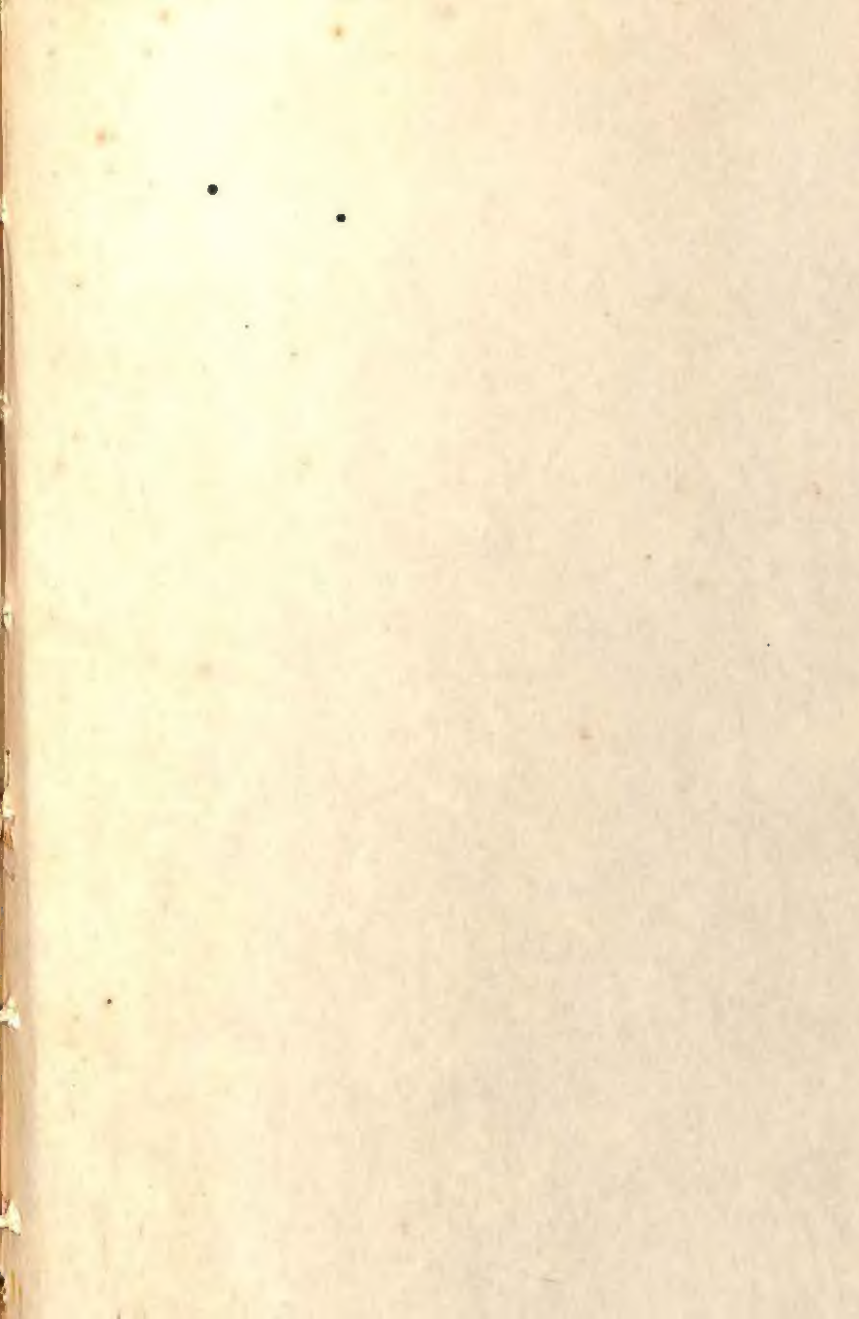
AMERICAN COUNTRIES

ADVISERS TO PRESIDENT	LEGISLATURE	WHO MAY VOTE
Cabinet	Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies	Male citizens over 21.
Cabinet	Parliament—Chamber of Deputies, Federal Council. Parliament does not meet at pres- ent.	All men and women over 21, except illiterates, mendicants and soldiers and sailors in activeserv- ice.
Cabinet	Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies	All male citizens who can read and write.
Cabinet	Congress—Senate, House of Represent- atives	All males over 21 who have an occupation.
Council of Ministers	Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies	All males over 21—women vote in municipal elec- tions.
Cabinet	Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies	All male citizens over 18.
Council of Ministers	General Assembly— Senate, Chamber of Deputies	Compulsory vote, all citi- zens over 18.
Cabinet	Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies	Deputies elected by con- ventions representing the towns—senators by state legislature. No popular vote.
Cabinet and Council of State	Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies	Any one over 21 who can read and write.
Cabinet	National Assembly (one chamber)	Citizens over 21.
Cabinet	Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies	All men over 21 who can read and write.











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